

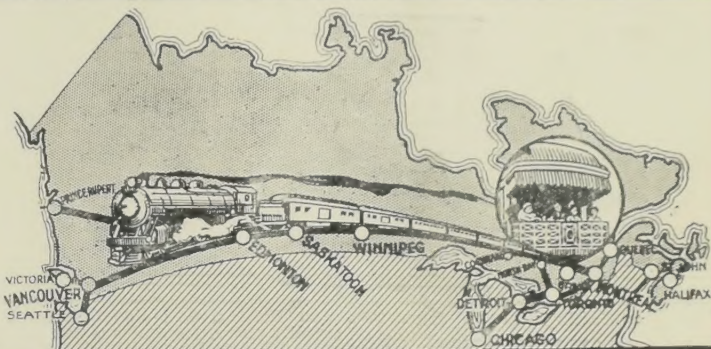
CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 876. Vol. LXVIII.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1922.Price 9d.
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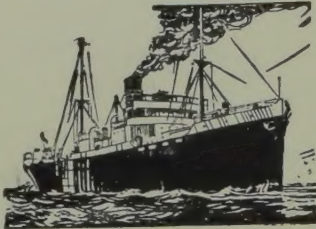
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An interview with the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Committee appears on page 63.

CANADA

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ENGLAND: 110 St. Martin's Lane, LONDON, W.C.2 (close to
Trafalgar Square).

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE: Clifford Baker, "Herald" Press,
1-17 Jurets' Street.

Telephone—London: 2450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper
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SECURING IMMIGRANTS.

ACCORDING to cabled reports, the conference
of representatives of transportation and other
interests with the Canadian immigration
authorities at Ottawa has been attracting wide
attention in the Dominion. This is only what was to be
expected, for to most Canadians the subject of immigra-
tion is a "live" one. The importance of obtaining and
retaining settlers is realised by all representative
Canadians, a fact which the recent announcement of the
proposals of the Canada Colonisation Association has
served to make still plainer. The Dominion Govern-
ment, therefore, may rest assured that in whatever steps
they may now decide to take to secure suitable settlers
they will have general approval and support.

An adequate immigration campaign calls for activity
on both sides of the Atlantic. It is no use trying to
secure settlers over here unless in Canada the machinery
is in working order for their reception and retention.
The approval given to the plans of the Colonisation
Association happily indicates that that side of the
problem is recognised. It is to be hoped that the result
of calling the Superintendent of Emigration into con-
ference at Ottawa will be the adoption of a vigorous

emigration policy in Europe, and more especially in the
Mother Country.

A remark of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's in Winnipeg
seems to have evoked more criticism and comment than
one might have expected. It was to the effect that
whereas Canada had advantages to offer which no other
Dominion could equal, immigrants were not coming
because Canada was not asking them to come. It is now
suggested that this is a misunderstanding or misrep-
resentation of the situation. We should have thought it
was a pretty accurate statement of the facts. For some
time past the doors have been but slightly ajar, and
any invitation to enter has been uttered only in the
private ear. Up till quite recently, publicity in Britain
has been frowned upon at Ottawa. The natural result
has been that immigration has been reduced to a
minimum, and hundreds of settlers who should have
been coming to Canada have been going to the more
active Antipodean Dominions, who are essentially
believers in publicity for the securing of British settlers.

It is satisfactory to know that already Canada has
done something to make up for this defect, and to be
assured that we are on the eve of a more enlightened
policy in this respect. Even in face of the competition
of Australia and New Zealand, there should be little
difficulty in securing suitable settlers for Canada from
the Mother Country, in co-operation with the Oversea
Settlement Board. As we have pointed out before, not
only among agricultural and domestic workers of the
accustomed type, but among the overtaxed "new poor,"
and among the young of all classes, there is a wide field
from which to secure first-class citizens for Canada.
Generally speaking, all that is necessary is for them to
have the information as to what Canada offers properly
placed before them. We sincerely hope that the Ottawa
conference will result in this being seen to with the least
possible delay.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Soldier Settlers' Example.

The attention now being paid in
Canada to the need for placing
settlers on the land under the best
possible conditions gives additional
importance to the experience gained from the working
of the soldier settlement scheme. As the Toronto *Globe*
points out, the placing of thousands of returned soldiers
on the land involved the consideration of many difficul-
ties that confront the civilian settler. "The solution in
both cases must be the same, for the Canadian soldiers
placed upon the land were not in any large measure
professional fighting men, whose outlook on life and
whose habits had been greatly changed from that of the
civilian by a long period of military service. They were
young Canadians and British immigrants, whose
experiences before and after the war were the same as
befell the ordinary civilian."

Figures recently published by the Soldier Settlement
Board leave no room for doubt as to the success of the
scheme, the percentage of failures being exceedingly
small. That being so, it is suggested that the Govern-
ment should take the necessary steps to make the services
of the Board available for the guidance of incoming
civilian settlers. The experience of the Board should
certainly not be lost sight of.

"Emigrant" and "Immigrant."

An effort is being made in responsible
quarters to have the terms "emi-
grant" and "immigrant," where the
British Empire is concerned, replaced
by "migrant," inasmuch as no change of flag is
involved; but the use of the first two words has become
so much of a habit that they will not be easy to displace.
Meanwhile, "emigrant" and "immigrant" are likely
to continue to hold the field so far as foreign countries
are concerned. But the definition of these words is not
so simple a matter as would appear at first sight.

The practical bearing of this fact is one of the chief
topics of discussion at the Fourth International Labour
Conference, which opened at Geneva on Wednesday.

The International Labour Conference states the difficulty thus:—

In some cases the word means a person who crosses the seas, in other cases one who travels third class or between decks. In one country it may mean a person who goes away for a certain length of time, in other countries it may be applied to certain races only. Elsewhere it may indicate a person who is in possession of certain contracts regarding employment and passage money, or it may refer to one who goes to certain specified countries. Hence, as the definition of "immigrant" in a given country does not always correspond with the definition given to "emigrant" in the country from which the "immigrant" came, it is impossible to arrive at an exact balance between the figures of emigration and immigration.

As a basis of the proper international regulation of emigration, it is clear, uniform information is a necessity; and the Conference is to endeavour to arrive at an international agreement with this object in view.

Mr. Sastri's Mission.

Special interest attaches to the enthusiasm displayed for Canada by Mr. Sastri, the Indian statesman, to a correspondent of *Canada* (see page 52), and the emphasis used by him regarding its opportunities for the British settler. Mr. Sastri is well qualified to express an opinion on the subject, after his tour of the Empire, and such an unsought-for tribute, coming from such a source, is particularly striking.

Mr. Sastri's special task during his tour was to confer with the Dominion, Provincial, and State Governments of the Dominions as to the best methods of giving practical interpretation to the resolution of the 1921 Imperial Conference (excluding South Africa) in favour of giving rights of citizenship to Indians lawfully resident in the Dominions. We have already commented upon his reception in Canada, and the views of the Canadian authorities on this particular question. We are glad to see that Mr. Sastri is satisfied with the results of his mission. Every Minister with whom he discussed the question of Indian status, he says, showed a ready disposition to give his countrymen equal rights, and regarded the removal of the disabilities complained of as an Imperial duty to be put right. But the results of the mission are likely to be permanent as well as immediate. They are, in Mr. Sastri's words, "to be gauged less by a catalogue of administrative or legislative changes than by the better understanding of India's wishes and point of view as a component part of the Empire, as expounded by one of her sons speaking for her Government." For achieving this result the moderation shown by Mr. Sastri undoubtedly was largely responsible.

Montreal Board of Trade Tour.

The Montreal Board of Trade is to be congratulated upon the success of the tour across Canada by which it celebrated its centenary. Its guests included a number of British Parliamentarians, as well as Eastern Canadians. The party of 125 covered 7,278 miles, by train and boat, in thirty days. As they could not fail to be, they have been impressed by the vastness of Canada and the greatness and variety of the Dominion's resources, and the knowledge thus gained, and the interchange of ideas that has taken place, should be of the utmost value individually, nationally, and Imperially. The *Montreal Gazette* puts the matter happily and pithily when it says: "The delegates have returned deeply impressed with the potential wealth of the North-West, the virility of its people, the splendid opportunities offered for adventurous people. These visits contribute to understanding, they iron out the little ripples of discontent that sometimes appear in East or West, and they are a potent force in welding national sentiment."

An interesting outcome of the tour is the proposal of Mr. Wm. Birks, the President of the Montreal Board of Trade, that there should be organised either a Dominion Board of Trade or a Dominion Conference of Boards of Trade, "to consider matters affecting Canada's trade in a broad national manner." In connection with this suggestion it is recalled that such a step was taken a number of years ago, but the organisation came to an end owing to differences of opinion

on such controversial questions as the tariff and the transcontinental railway. Perhaps Canadians have by this time learned to be more tolerant; if not, there is no reason why mutual consultations on the part of their Board of Trade members should not help to make them so.

Half a Century in Newfoundland.

The dinner of the Newfoundland Club in London on Monday was a particularly interesting function by reason of the representative character of the speakers. These included the retiring and the incoming Governor, a past and the present Prime Minister, and also a distinguished son of the island in the person of Sir William Goode, who has done such signal service in relief work on the Continent since the end of the war. As was natural and fitting, the speeches at the dinner were largely in praise of Newfoundland and the Newfoundlanders, and the richness of the Dominion's resources and the sturdy qualities of its people were descanted upon with enthusiasm.

A striking evidence of the great advance made in Newfoundland during the past half-century was furnished by Sir William Goode, who read a survey report of forty-seven years ago, on the possibility of building a railway in Newfoundland, that he had found among his father's papers. In this the interior of the island was spoken of as a region "only a prey to fire and pillage, and the resort of lawless marauders and smugglers who owe no allegiance nor contribute any revenue to any nation or Colony, and whose trade, whatever it may be, passes over to the Dominion of Canada or to the United States of America." Even though there is still so much room for development in Newfoundland, the contrast in conditions between the Dominion of to-day and the lawless land of forty-seven years ago speaks eloquently of what has been accomplished.

Sir Henry Thornton's G.E.R. Work.

Though Sir Henry Thornton passes from the management of a railway with a grand total of only 1,191 miles, to that of the longest railway system in the world—for the mileage of the Canadian National system is now 22,114—a perusal of the latest annual report of the great English railway which he has controlled for eight years and a half with such conspicuous success, indicates that the magnitude of his work and achievements is very inadequately shown by mere mileage figures. For instance, in the year 1920 the Great Eastern carried nearly 100 million passengers, or almost twice as many as were carried on all the railways operating in Canada in the same year—the exact figures given being 97,252,980, of which total 59,438,051 travelled third class and 33,998,948 on workmen's tickets. Its locomotives numbered 796; passenger carriages of all kinds, 3,986; and freight trucks or cars, 27,584. Moreover, the company owned five large hotels and operated 15 steamships on its cross-Channel service.

None of the great British railways caters to such an immense suburban traffic. Its Liverpool Street station in London is used by an exceptionally large number of workmen and clerks. The main line and local trains running in and out of that station number 1,200 daily. Among the many tributes paid to Sir Henry Thornton, none has been more hearty than those from the artisan and clerk residents of the area east and north-east of London, whose facilities for reaching work or home he has so greatly improved. His relations with all grades of his staff—the total number of which is 38,500—too, have been on a particularly happy basis—a fact which in itself is of good augury for Sir Henry's success in the immensely greater sphere of operations which the growing Dominion will afford him.

—* * *

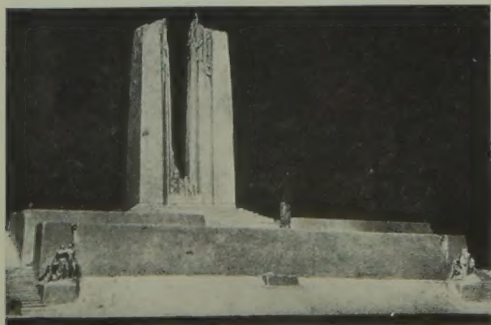
According to the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*, it is again rumoured that Mr. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, and Mr. Hudson, the Liberal-Progressive member for Winnipeg, will enter the Dominion Cabinet, and that Mr. Drury, Premier of Ontario, will also be consulted by the members of the Federal Cabinet with a view to arriving at a clearer understanding between the Liberals and the Progressives.

CANADIAN WAR MEMORIALS.

Designs for Battlefield Monuments.

The visit of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, to France and Belgium, has been undertaken, on behalf of the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission, to negotiate for a site for the Vimy Ridge Memorial, and to make recommendations regarding sites for other Canadian memorials. The designs accepted are those of Mr. W. S. Allward, of Toronto, and Mr. F. C. Clesmesha, of Regina.

Mr. Allward's Vimy Ridge monument is the most ambitious of the designs. His description is as follows: "At the base of the impregnable wall of defence are the defenders; one group showing the breaking of the sword, the other the sympathy of the Canadians for the helpless. Above—symbolizing the forces of war—are the mouths of guns decorated with olive and laurels. On the wall stands an heroic figure of Canada brooding over the graves of her valiant dead. Below is suggested a military grave with helmet and military accoutrements. Behind the figure of Canada stand two pylons symbolizing the two forces—Canadian and French. Between these at the base is the Spirit of Sacrifice, who, giving all, throws the torch to his



THE PROPOSED CANADIAN MEMORIAL ON VIMY RIDGE.

comrade. Looking up they see the figures of Peace, Justice, Truth, and Knowledge, representing the ideals for which they fought. These figures are chanting the Hymn of Peace. Displayed near the figures are the shields of Britain, Canada, and France, and on the outside of the pylons is the Cross." It will be 225 feet long and 125 feet high.

In a speech at London, Ont., the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Militia, stated that Canada was negotiating for the purchase of Vimy Ridge, which she desired to maintain as a park to perpetuate the memory of Canadian soldiers.

It is understood (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*), that the Imperial Graves Committee have approved the plan for a memorial to Colonel John McCrae in Wimereux cemetery, for which funds have been collected by Canadian Clubs. The memorial will be a stone seat at the entrance to the cemetery. On the seat will be carved a verse from McCrae's famous poem, "In Flanders' Fields."

—* *—

In a heavy-weight contest, at the Albert Hall, London, last week, Soldier Jones, of Canada, beat Arthur Townley, of Birkenhead, in the third round, Townley retiring.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 5s. for 30 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BRAYLEY.—At Brasscroft, Rougemont, Montreal, on October 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Brayley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—BIGGAR.—On October 3, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, by the Rev. B. H. R. Storer. Allen Kirkham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Edwards, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Rhoda Mary End, widow of Captain B. C. Biggar, and younger daughter of the late Mr. R. W. Puddicombe and Mrs. Puddicombe, of London, Ontario. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

BLEWETT—BROWN.—On October 4, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Ven. Archbishop Paterson Smyth, Beatrice Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Brown, of Westmount, to Charles William, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Hiley, Westmount.

LAUCHLIN—LAIDLAW.—At Durham, Ontario, On October 10, by the Rev. W. Smith, William Lauchlin, of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lauchlin, 7 Tannallan Terrace, Bronx, to Estelle, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Laidlau, Durham, Ontario.

DEATHS.

BENNET.—On October 13, at 137 Crofted Road, Dulwich, Charles Bennet, aged 78 years. (London, Canada, papers please copy.)

DUMAS.—On October 14, at The Strubberg, Walford, Harriette Mary, of 61 Iverna Court, widow of Robert Dalgligh, of Montreal.

PAUL.—On October 7, at Montreal, Jane Cumming Merrick, widow of J. Lloyd E. Paul, sometime Commissioner of Customs at Foochow, China. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

"A PARADISE."

Indian Statesman's Glowing Tribute to Canada.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Right Hon. S. V. Srinavasa Sastri, who has just visited the various Dominions in connection with the question of Indian immigration, pays a special tribute to Canada and the opportunities in that Dominion for the British immigrant.

It is all the more remarkable that Mr. Sastri, who is now in London, expressed these opinions not to a regular representative of Canada, but to a journalist who had been given an appointment in connection with general views of his vast tour. Mr. Sastri was not approached with a definite question as to his impressions of the Dominion, but his cordial appreciation of all that he saw in Canada came out in the course of a general conversation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sastri was so full of Canada that he devoted a large part of his talk upon his impressions to that country, which has found a very ardent admirer in this great Indian, who is one of the foremost men of his country to-day.

Coming from India, which may be regarded as one of the crowded quarters of the globe, Mr. Sastri was, of course, impressed with the sparseness of the population of Canada. Then he found matter for wonder in the fertility of the Dominion, and saw the great openings this afforded for the support of millions more people. And judging Canada with eyes that are already accustomed to scenes of great natural beauty—for he knows not only India but also almost the whole of the Empire and Europe—Mr. Sastri found it a land the memories of which will live.

"Canada," he said to me, "is a beautiful country—a Paradise. I travelled through it, and everywhere I went I was delighted with all I saw. Moreover, I was surprised at the high rate of wages paid, even for unskilled labour, and I am indeed astonished that the people of Britain do not go there in far larger numbers, instead of remaining in this country, where life is so great a struggle for many of them. It seems to me that there is no comparison between living in England and in that Paradise, where there is also so much more work to be done than in the Old Country."

"I was," went on Mr. Sastri, "particularly impressed with the kindness of the people everywhere, and with the evidences of their prosperity. Another thing I noticed was the plentifulness of the food supply, which is another reason which made me think that the Briton should go there, instead of remaining in an overcrowded land."

Discussing immigration problems as he saw them, Mr. Sastri said he could well appreciate the ideal that only the best types of immigrants were needed, but he submitted that with so bountiful a country and with the excellent conditions that existed everywhere there was room for a widening of the process of selection.

"It is reasonable to suppose," said he, "that the authorities desire the best citizens that it is possible to obtain. That is a wise policy. But, on the other hand, the best class of people may already be doing well where they are, and are consequently not desirous of moving. So that to my mind there is an opportunity for the acceptance of those of a lower grade on the ground that the next generation will be equal to the finest of the present. Such a development would, I believe, be the first result of life in the ideal conditions that exist in Canada to-day in every respect. The climate, the goodness of the food, the clearness and bracing qualities of the air, and the absence of overcrowding, all suggest that Canada will build up magnificent citizens."

—* *—

SIR LOMER GOVIN ON IMMIGRATION.

Speaking to the Montreal Women's Liberal Club, Sir Lomer Govin said (according to the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*): "We are going to remain in power for ten years. At the end of that period there will be a census, and if we cannot show a population of from 12 to 13 millions in Canada you will have ample reason to change your Government and we shall deserve to leave." Canada, he added, could increase its population only by a sane immigration policy which would fill the gap caused by war losses, by energetically combating infantile mortality and by a higher birth-rate.

—* *—

The Hon. W. S. Fielding received in London last week a deputation on behalf of holders of G.T.P. 4 per cent. Debentures.

The Tariff Reform League is to be closed down, it being intended to carry on similar work through the Empire Development Union.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto, declared that Great Britain realised, as never before, that her future lies in closer relations with the Dominions.

Mrs. James Johnston, a native of Hamilton, Scotland, whose death in Montreal, at the age of 103, was announced in Canada a fortnight ago, had outlived everyone mentioned in her will.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE EMPIRE.

The Retiring and Incoming Governors Entertained by the London Newfoundland Club.

THE Governor of Newfoundland (Sir C. A. Harris) and his successor in office (Sir W. L. Allardyce) were the guests of the Newfoundland Club at a successful dinner held at the British Empire Club, London, on Monday night. The chair was occupied by Lord Morris, ex-Premier of the Dominion, and there was a large and representative company of ladies and gentlemen connected with or interested in it. The menu included Newfoundland salmon.

Lord Morris, in proposing "The Governor of Newfoundland," expressed regret at the absence of the President of the Club, Sir Edgar Bowring, who was at present in the United States on his way to England. Sir Edgar, he said, was one of the founders and a very good friend of the club; and he added that the secretary, Captain Gordon, was really his father, and no one had done more to advance its interests and keep it alive than he had done. Lord Morris congratulated Sir Alexander Harris on his return from Newfoundland after a very successful five years' administration, and expressed the confidence that there Sir William Allardyce would add another chapter to a long, useful, patriotic public career. Newfoundland was the place where the British flag first flew outside these islands; the place where the men from Devon and Waterford first set themselves to the task of subduing the forests and turning the wilderness into a smiling landscape; the place where their forefathers, by battling with the billows around her shores, learnt to qualify themselves as great sailors aboard our Navies, that had held the seas since those days. Sir William Allardyce would find a people true to the core as regards the British connection, and ready to work in harmony with him to advance the interests of the country and the people along the lines that other great Dominions had developed.

Fortunate in their Governors.

They had been singularly fortunate in their Governors, continued Lord Morris. For nearly 200 years now they had had what might be termed resident Governors, the successors of the Fishing Admirals of earlier days. He mentioned that, during the 40 years that he had been identified with the public life of Newfoundland, he had been personally acquainted with 14 Governors, and, as a member of the Cabinet, had served under seven; while, during the 10 years that he was Prime Minister, there had been four Governors. On the other hand, Sir Alexander Harris had the unique distinction of having had four Prime Ministers.

Sir William Allardyce, added Lord Morris, went to Newfoundland as Governor to face problems there somewhat similar to those that had to be faced in other parts of the Empire. Industrially, and from many causes, Newfoundland had passed through rather a severe experience during the last few years. He hoped and believed that she had turned the corner, and that her great possibilities in fishing, minerals, paper, and pulp would in future be developed along the lines that they had been in the past. To-day Newfoundland was the second mineral country in the Empire, Britain being first. Why it was that nearly one million tons of iron ore from Newfoundland would be landed this year in Germany, and not in England, he left to the politicians—he did not mean the Newfoundland politicians—to explain.

A Loyal and Kindly People.

Sir Alexander Harris responded in a speech full of reminiscences of the beauties and characteristics and also the sport of Newfoundland. He assured his successor that he was going to a country whose people had ingrained in them a loyalty to the King and Queen not surpassed in any part of the Empire, whose hearts were warm, and whose welcome was always kindly. The warmth and thoughtfulness of their generous reception would go far to compensate for any chilliness or coldness that he might feel as he entered the Narrows on a December day. Newfoundland, Sir Alexander proceeded, had gone through a hard time. He thought, however, it might have been avoided, and he recalled that in 1918 he warned those around him that they ought to cut down expenses and to take care of the money that was in hand. But, naturally, both merchants and Ministers thought they knew a good deal better than the Governor, and they went on until the anxious times came. Newfoundland was in no better position than the rest of the world, it was no use blinking the fact. The same thing applied to the British Empire and to England. The first lesson for them all to learn was that the rather specialised industrial organisation of the world had been so shattered that they were absolutely thrown back upon the production of food. It was necessary for each country and each part of the Empire to grow that crop which possibly it could grow, in order to provide a great substantive food for its people. In Newfoundland, for instance, it had been found

difficult to extend the growing of potatoes; but, thanks to the enthusiasm of Dr. Campbell, the Minister of Mines and Agriculture, a great deal had been done towards staying off the trouble that was still to come during the coming few months. Wherever there had been an effort to make something of the small farming of Newfoundland, in that part of the Colony there had been far less distress. But there was, he declared in conclusion, something needed beyond the mere policy of growing a particular thing. There was a hope for Newfoundland, for the British Empire, and for England, but it would only come if they thrust out the spirit of selfishness, and when there was reproduced that which made the strength of our regiments on the field—self sacrifice, co-operation, and a simple-minded intention to find somebody else's good.

Sir William Allardyce also replied in a racy speech, in which he illustrated by some anecdotes from his own experiences the desirability of the people of the Empire getting to know each other sufficiently well. He confessed that he himself did not know much about Newfoundland yet—and perhaps it was just



THE OPENING OF A SESSION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE.

as well—but he was quite prepared to learn, and when he came back he would tell them all about it. He was sure that the more that was known about Newfoundland and its enormous resources, which the world required, the more they would be developed, and the better it would be for Newfoundland and for the whole world. He was glad to be privileged to work with the Ministers at this juncture for the development of Newfoundland.

Sir William Goode, in proposing "Newfoundland and the Empire," said that for the last three or four years he had been living outside the Empire, working among the older peoples of the Continent of Europe. It had been an interesting and educative experience, but the longer he had stayed away from the Empire, the more he had learned to appreciate his good fortune in being born under the British flag. Almost every day for several years, in the course of the work he had had to do, the power of the British Empire had been brought home to him with actuality as never before—not the power of warships, or of arms, or of finance, but the power that lay in character. To the older peoples of the Continent, however they might dislike or envy us, our Empire was an inspiration and an example of freedom and progress. He predicted that in all the newly-created States of Europe, and he thought in the older countries, they would find increasing appreciation of the institutions of the British Empire, and a close, critical study of its social and political evolution.

Prime Minister on Economic Conditions.

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said the reverses which they had had in the island during the series of world depressions were due not so much to internal as to external circumstances. Unfortunately, they did not export their produce to a country of such stability as England, nor to the Dominions and Colonies with theirs, but to that section of the world that had been particularly affected by the war turmoil. The exchange problem was what had struck them most hardly. Newfoundland had to-day very large resources of reserve wealth, and while there were some cases of extreme poverty, they would not find the same amount of poverty and depression in the island of Newfoundland as in other countries to-day—possibly not even in some sections of the Homeland. Withal they were a buoyant people, having that admixture of English, Irish, and Scottish in them which made them heed very little the failures of life and make much

of their successes—feeling and regretting the depression of to-day, but looking forward with hope to the abundant harvest of to-morrow. Newfoundlanders had all the advantages that came from being born under the British flag, of British stock, and in an environment which bred vigorous men.

Sir Patrick McGrath, in proposing the health of the chairman, said Lord Morris had attained his high position by his industry and his unflinching efforts for Newfoundland and for the Empire. He thought it would be greatly to the benefit of the Empire if there were more Dominion representatives in the House of Lords—if men like Fielding and Borden, of Canada; Smuts, of South Africa; Hughes, of Australia; and other elder statesmen of the Empire formed part of its councils.

Those Present.

Those present, in addition to the speakers, included the following:—

Maurice Alexander, Lady Allardyce, R. M. Andrews, J. de B. Arnaud, R. J. Arnot, Hon. A. H. and Mrs. Ashbolt, F. C. and Mrs. Barrington-Ward, Sir Thomas Berridge, Miss Berryman, C. W., F. C. and Miss Bowring, C. and Mrs. Burn, R. E. Burnett.

Hugh and Mrs. Campbell, G. C. Cassels, T. J. A. Chambers, W. M. Clapp, Hon. Sir T. A. and Lady Coghlan, Hon. Sir J. D. and Lady Conolly, R. S. Cottingham, Dr. and Mrs. Crowley, Admiral Sir Chas. Dundas, J. N., J. H., and Miss Evans-Jackson.

Hon. J. A. Fihelly, J. E. J., J. W., and Miss Fox, W. H. and Mrs. Franklin, Victor Gordon, Basil Gotto, Dr. E. F. S., Mrs., and W. S. Green, W. Howe Greene, Dr. W. T. and Mrs. Grenfell, E. J. Harding, David Harris, P. G. Hooper, William Hutchings, Major Jennings, Rev. H. E. H. Johnson, Basil and Mrs. Jackson, S. A. P. Kitcat, Miss Knox.

Mrs. Langley, Miss M. Lewis, Miss Lingard, Sir R. R. and Lady Linthorne, Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Lucas, J. A. McDonald, Wm. McGuinness, E. C. and Mrs. McLeod, Hon. John and Mrs. McWhae, W. T. Monckton, J. J. Moore, W. Grant and Mrs. Morden, Lady Morris, E. R. and Mrs. Morris, J. L. Murphy, C. Freeman Murry, W. C. Noxon, J. H. Pangman, E. Shirley Parker, W. and Mrs. Piggott, D. Plaistowe, Sir Wm. Plender, A. M. and J. W. Pratt, H. D. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Saunders, C. E. Showers, Wm. Smith, N. W. and Mrs. Smith-Carington, Douglas Spencer, Lady Squires, Miss Swinnoch.

H. B. Thomson, Miss Thunder, H. A. Timewell, R. P. Tod, C. F. and Mrs. Trippe, F. C. and Mrs. Wade, Hon. Sir Edgar and Lady Walton, Sir Fabian and Lady Ware, Hon. W. R. and Mrs. Warren, Sir Glynn H. and Lady West, R. G. S. Whitney, Sir J. B. and Lady Wimple, Gordon and Mrs. Winter.

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REMOVING THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Conferences at the Colonial Office.

Following on the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on July 24, and by the House of Lords on July 26, a conference was held at the Colonial Office last Saturday between representatives of the British and Canadian Governments to discuss the admission of Canadian cattle.

Mr. Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, presided, and there were present: Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Hon. W. S. Fielding (Minister of Finance, Canada), Hon. E. Lapointe (Minister of Marine, Canada), Hon. P. C. Larkin (High Commissioner for Canada in London), and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Scottish Office, and the Scottish Board of Agriculture and the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

A general discussion on principles having taken place, certain technical questions were remitted to a committee of experts representing both countries. The conclusions of this committee were to be submitted to the main conference at its next meeting on Wednesday.

Should the live stock embargo be lifted entirely, there would seem to be every prospect for a new and successful export trade with Great Britain in good-class, short feeders, is the opinion of Mr. R. S. Hamer, Chief of Cattle Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Mr. Hamer, however, points out that producers in Canada must not for one moment entertain the idea that Great Britain will be open to receive any and all of Canada's surplus stock. It must not be thought that the embargo removal would provide an outlet for poorly finished and poor-grade stock. "There is only one class which will find favour with the British buyer," says Mr. Hamer, "and this is a good heavy-weight butcher type of fine quality, dehorned, free from brands, and capable of being finished off in about three months' time."

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NORTHERN ONTARIO FIRE.

The first complete aeroplane survey made of the Northern Ontario fire shows that the fears that settlers in the remote country beyond its western sweep were suffering without hope of help are groundless, and that the great areas of valuable forest beyond are safe (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). Many large sections of country enclosed between the northern and southern limits of the fire are entirely untouched. It was in no sense a forest fire, but a settlers' fire, originating in farmers' bush lots and following mostly the cleared districts.

OBITUARY.

Death of Sir J. W. Carson.

A cable from Montreal announces the death of Major-General Sir John Wallace Carson, C.B., who was born in that city on October 13, 1864, and was prominent in insurance and financial circles. He was a Director of the Union Bank of Canada and Vice-President of the Crown Trust Company, which he founded in 1909, and was also a director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Keewatin Flour Mills, President and managing director of the Crown Reserve Mining Company, and a director of several more mining and other companies. He became a lieutenant in the 5th Royal Scots Regiment of Militia in 1892, rising to the rank of colonel. He was Colonel of the Grenadier Guards when the war broke out, and coming to England as representative of the Minister of Militia and Defence, was created Brigadier-General in 1915, Major-General in 1916, and C.B. in the same year, being knighted in May, 1917, for his services. In addition, he held the Canadian Long Service Decoration, and had been active in support of the Dominion Rifle Association and the Boy Scouts movement. He was specially invited to the Coronations of King Edward and King George. He married in 1885 Mary, daughter of Henry Corran, of St. John's, and leaves two daughters. His only son, Captain J. C. K. Carson, M.C., was killed at the head of his company at the battle of Amiens in August, 1918.

Other Deaths.

At Halifax.—The Hon. Simon Joyce (74), formerly M.P. and a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. At Sydney.—Dr. William Burns (74), formerly of St. John's, N.F. At Hammond River, N.B.—Mr. John Darling (90), said to be the oldest Freemason in Canada, having joined the fraternity in 1854.

At Montreal.—Mr. William Vipond (76), prominent in the coal trade for many years; Mr. James M. Mitchell (70), real estate agent. At Richmond.—Mr. Edward McGovern (84), one of the oldest citizens.

At Toronto.—Mr. Edward Douglas Armour, K.C. (71), a native of Port Hope, who was head of the firm of Armour and Nickle, and whose widow is a daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Ponton, of Belleville; Mr. Herbert B. Somerville (52), advertising manager of the *World*; Dr. Norman Allen (58), a prominent physician and citizen for 30 years; Dr. Byron Stauffer, pastor of the City Temple, Winnipeg.

At Sudbury.—Mr. Henry Ranger (77), who came here as a mining prospector in 1886. At St. Catharines.—Rev. Nathaniel Drew (61), late of London, Ont.

At Dauphin, Man.—Sheriff John Watson, a brother of Senator John Watson, a pioneer in this district.

At Saskatoon.—Mr. Alexander Vandrick (71), a resident of Port Elgin, Ont., for 60 years. At Lloydminster.—Major Archibald McLean, who had practised as a lawyer here since the war.

At Boston, U.S.A.—Mr. Johnston Edgerly (62), a prominent man in Ottawa business and social circles.

At Ste. Monica, Cal.—Very Rev. Dean G. F. Coombes (67), of Rupertland diocese, who came to Winnipeg from Cambridge University as a young man and was much esteemed.

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CANADIAN CLUB LUNCHEONS.

His Honour Walter C. Nichol, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, will be the guest of the Canadian Club of Great Britain at luncheon in the club's premises, 19 Stratford Place, London, W.1, next Wednesday, at 12.45 p.m. for 1 o'clock.

Owing to limited accommodation, provision can only be made for those who arrange to have their applications in the hands of the hon. secretary not later than Monday. Applications should be accompanied by remittance of 5s., payable to Mr. W. H. Rice, hon. treasurer.

The Armistice anniversary luncheon on Friday, November 10, at which the Prince of Wales will be the guest of the club, will be held at the Hotel Cecil at 1 p.m. The Hon. P. C. Larkin, Hon. President of the club, will preside.

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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE EXTENSION.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will on Wednesday, November 1, at 4 p.m., open the new restaurant and ladies' rooms which constitute the first part of the extension programme recently undertaken by the Royal Colonial Institute in Northumberland Avenue. Ladies are now eligible for full Fellowship, and the restaurant has been added in response to a widespread request from both home and overseas members.

Fellows and Associates who desire to be present at the inaugural ceremony should apply for tickets at once. Each member may take one guest.

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Lord Byng, addressing the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in Winnipeg, last week, urged that Canada's quota of the British canteen funds, amounting to about \$500,000, should be used to establish rest homes for convalescent ex-Service men.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir William Allardyce was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace on October 12 and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland.

Lord Byng of Vimy, with Lady Byng and party, concluded his official Western tour on October 11, having visited every city and town of importance in the three Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, and the Yukon during the past four months.

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Attorney-General of Newfoundland, is returning next Saturday.

The High Commissioner for Canada was present at a dinner given at the Marlborough Club, London, on Monday in honour of Mr. W. B. Thompson, of New York.

The Dominion High Commissioners and Agents-General were present at the opening of the new headquarters of the Port of London Authority on Tuesday.

Lady Griffith-Boscawen, wife of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, gave birth, on October 13, to a daughter at 29 Palace Gardens, Kensington, S.W.

An X-ray examination shows that Lady Anne Cavendish, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, has, as the result of her accident in the hunting field, a fractured bone in the arm. Lady Anne will not be able to go hunting again for a considerable time.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, arrived at Liverpool last Saturday by the *Megantic*, on his way to Belgium, where he will inspect the sites proposed for the Canadian war memorials, on behalf of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission. He is accompanied by his wife and daughters and Col. Osborne, secretary of the Commission.

A private luncheon to enable members of the Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association in both House of Parliament to meet the Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe took place on October 11 at the British Empire Club. The company included Lord Burnham, Sir Richard Squires, Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Major-General Seely, the Hon. W. R. Warren, and Sir Howard d'Egville.

More than 1,000 people were present at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W., on October 12, at a presentation made by the Prince of Wales to Sir Francis Bell, leader of the Government in the Legislative Council of New Zealand. Those present included the Hons. W. S. Fielding, E. Lapointe, P. C. Larkin, Sir Richard Squires, and W. R. Warren, and the Agents-General for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, Mr. William Phillips, Mrs. Noxon, and Mr. Kenneth Noxon.

Sir Henry Thornton, the newly-appointed President of the Canadian National Railways, and Lady Thornton, were among the passengers by the *Olympic* from New York. Sir Henry is to be the guest of the Canada Club at dinner on Tuesday, October 31, at the Savoy Hotel.



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. W. CARSON, C.B.

(See page 54.)

Photograph: Elliott & Fry.

Mr. Graham A. Bell, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Railways, has been appointed Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways (announces Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). Major Bell was a member of the old Board of Directors, and is also a member of the new Board.

Lady Duff-Gordon, who has severed her connection with the West End dress designing firm of Lucile, Ltd.—a firm which she herself founded in 1893—is a daughter of the late Mr. Douglas Sutherland, of Toronto, and a sister of Elinor Glyn, the authoress. She states that when, in 1918, Lucile's was amalgamated with the huge enterprises of Mr. Otto Bernard Shuloff, she received £6,000 a year as the dress designer, together with a share of the profits.

Mrs. Arthur Rogers, M.P.P. of Winnipeg, is to be the guest of honour at an At Home to be given by the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club next Thursday, when she will give a short address. Mrs. Rogers, who lately flew to Paris for a short holiday, is at the Carlton Hotel, and sails for Canada at the beginning of November, leaving her younger daughter at school in England. During her stay in London Mrs. Rogers is gaining information as to the work being done for ex-Service men and their dependents, a subject to which she has devoted most of her time since the outbreak of the war.

Sir William Mackenzie has left the Carlton Hotel for a short visit to Scotland.

Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier, of Ottawa, is at the Savoy Hotel, London, en route for France.

Mr. A. E. Rea, of the Dominion Combining Mills, Toronto, is at the Carlton Hotel, London.

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay McConkey returned from a visit to Canada by the *Melita* yesterday.

Lieut. L. W. Murray, R.C.N., has been appointed to the *Revenge*, his appointment to the *Resolution* being cancelled.

Mrs. K. W. Blackwell, of Montreal, has arrived on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Blake, and Captain Blake, at their home in Somerset.

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, who are leaving Ottawa for England to reside, were the guests of honour at a dinner party at the Country Club.

At the final meeting of the Toronto and York Patriotic Association Sir William Mulock, the chairman, was presented with an oil portrait of himself.

Mrs. James Domville and Miss A. A. B. Domville are expected from Canada by the *Tuscanian* on November 5 to spend the winter in Italy and the South of France.

Mr. H. P. Biggar, who has been representing the Dominion Archivist in London, returned to Ottawa, accompanied by Mrs. Biggar, by the *Regina* last Saturday.

Professor William Caldwell, of McGill University, was one of the speakers on Tuesday at the International Conference on the Re-affirmation of the World's Moral Ideal, of which he is Vice-President.

Mr. and Mrs. Fladgate left by the *Aquilania* on October 14 for New York, en route for British Columbia. They will probably not return to their house in Regent's Park until the end of the year.

Sir Charles Hanson and Mr. Charles Cambie were among a representative party of bankers and financiers who visited the lock and safe works of Messrs. Chubb and Co. at Wolverhampton on October 4.

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Tunisian* at Glasgow included Col. J. G. Gordon (Victoria), Mrs. C. Wolfe, Mr. R. W. K. Bain, Mr. D. Bowen, Mr. R. Corey Clark (Montreal), and Mr. R. C. McLaren (Winnipeg).

The arrivals by the *Megantic* last Saturday included Col. J. Hood, Mrs. F. Huntington, Mr. L. Nelson, Mr. B. H. Noble, Hon. R. and Mrs. Lemieux and the Misses M. and C. Lemieux, Col. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, Mr. E. K. Tatham, Mr. F. W. Sellers, and Mr. L. Wilson.

The departures for Montreal by the *Regina* last Saturday included Mr. R. E. Dobson, Mr. H. R. Dunn, Col. R. C. Feilding, Mr. and Mrs. John Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Harrison, Mr. Clifford S. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ivens, Hon. A. and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matthewson, Mr. R. G. Nicholl, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Spence, Mr. H. B. Witton, and Mr. Stanley Yates.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

- OCTOBER 24.—Pianoforte recital by Jeanne Marie Darré, Æolian Hall, 3.
 OCTOBER 25.—Prince of Wales to be invested as S.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, at the Albert Hall.
 OCTOBER 25.—British Medical Association Dinner, Grand Hotel, 7.
 OCTOBER 25.—Canadian Club of Great Britain's luncheon to Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, 12.45 for 1.
 OCTOBER 25.—Racing: The Cambridgeshire run at Newmarket.
 OCTOBER 25.—Song recital by Gladys Moger, Æolian Hall, 5.30.
 OCTOBER 25.—Pianoforte recital by Maurice Cole, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.
 OCTOBER 26.—Recital by Celys Beralta, Spanish soprano, Æolian Hall, 5.30.
 OCTOBER 27.—Imperial Fruit Show opens at Crystal Palace (till November 4).
 OCTOBER 31.—Canada Club dinner to Sir Henry Thornton, Savoy Hotel, 7.30 for 7.45.
 NOVEMBER 1.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught opens new restaurant and ladies' rooms of Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, 4.
 NOVEMBER 1.—Song recital by Gladys Moger, Æolian Hall, 5.30.
 NOVEMBER 3.—Motor Show opens at Olympia.
 NOVEMBER 8.—Song recital by Gladys Moger, Æolian Hall, 5.30.
 NOVEMBER 9.—Lord Mayor's Day.
 NOVEMBER 10.—Canadian Club luncheon to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Hotel Cecil, 1.
 NOVEMBER 11.—Remembrance Day.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Lady Mount Stephen has returned to London from Canada.

The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Dixon arrived from Toronto by the *Andania* to visit the battlefields and spend the winter in the South of France.

Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Griffin have arrived in England from Vancouver on their way to the Continent on a six months' visit, accompanied by their three daughters.

Mrs. Archer Baker has returned to London from Scotland, where she has been playing golf at Cruden Bay and Lossiemouth, and has been the guest of Mrs. Alec Laidlaw, of Hillfield, Duns, Berwickshire.

The departures for Montreal by the *Montclare* on October 13 included the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bostock, Mr. H. W. Bulmer, Major C. J. and Mrs. Charlton, Mr. A. E. Chidley, Mr. W. S. Fineberg, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hewitt, Mr. J. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Kitchin, Mrs. E. F. Lacroix, Mr. W. H. Lee, Mr. T. MacCautry, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Pollard, Mrs. and Miss Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Speirs, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Worth.

The arrivals by the *Empress of France* on October 10 from Quebec included Major F. B. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Huntington (Victoria), Colonel G. A. Becher, Mr. G. F. James, Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. W. C. Coulter, Mr. Hugh Macdonnell, Mr. C. H. H. Love, Rev. Canon Gould, Mr. C. F. Peters, Mr. R. A. Wilson (Toronto), Mr. S. R. Vereker, Mr. and Mrs. O. Schultz (Winnipeg), Mrs. K. W. Blackwell, Mr. C. F. R. Brown, Mr. J. E. and Miss Clement, Mr. J. R. Hebert, Mr. J. J. Roberts, Mr. T. Howard Stewart (Montreal), Lieut.-Colonel F. Laud, Dr. H. E. Vaux (Hamilton), Mr. J. F. Mahon (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Paguet (Quebec).

Passengers for Canada by the *Minnedosa* on October 11 included Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Byron, Mr. G. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Griffin, the Hon. Lionel Guest, Mr. and Mrs. F. Keating, Mr. C. F. Law, Mr. E. D. Olson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Pascoe.

The arrivals at Southampton from Canada by the *Empress of Britain* on October 13 included the Earl of Strathford, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Armitage, Mr. K. Gordon, Mr. E. B. Pitblado, Dr. and Mrs. T. Turnbull (Winnipeg), Mr. J. Wrench, Mr. A. B. Harvey (Edmonton), Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bryson, Dr. H. H. Cheney, Mr. J. Duhamel, Mr. James Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fairchild, Dr. P. Picotte (Montreal), Captain and Mrs. W. A. Underwood (Victoria), Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Downs, Mr. G. Pottinger (Vancouver), Mr. P. B. Wilson (Sault Ste. Marie), Mr. G. R. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Garner, Mr. R. H. Garton, Mr. N. G. Grassick (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Batchelor (Ottawa), Mr. W. Irvine, M.P. (Calgary), Mr. W. Guy (St. John's, N.F.), Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hunter and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith.

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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At Trinity Church, St. John, on September 27, Miss Jean Clarke Schofield, daughter of Mr. E. A. Schofield, former Mayor of St. John, and Mrs. Schofield, was married to Mr. Horace Luttrell Enman, of Toronto.

The wedding took place at St. John's Manse, Vancouver, of Miss Hester E. Wright, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Wright, of Vancouver, and Dr. W. A. Dobson, second son of Mr. R. Dobson, of Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on September 23, the marriage took place of Jocelyn Byrd Innes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Innes, to Arthur Gerard Bolton, youngest son of Rev. and Mrs. W. Bolton, of Victoria.

The marriage of Miss Germaine Paquet, daughter of Mr. J. Arthur Paquet, Chief Accountant of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, to Mr. Jean Louis Gauvin, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gauvin, of Montreal, took place on September 12 at St. Louis de Courville, Quebec.

The marriage took place at Ottawa on October 2 of Miss Esther Josephine Lemieux, elder daughter of Mr. Augusta Lemieux, K.C., and Mme. Lemieux, to Major Frederick J. Alderson, D.S.O., of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Kingston, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Alderson, of Winnipeg.

At Quebec, on October 3, the wedding took place in the St. Louis Chapel of the Basilica, of Miss Marguerite Amelia Bosse, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. De Salaberry Bosse, and great-granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles De Salaberry, the hero of Chateaugay, to Capt. Raymond Garneau, son of Mr. P. H. Garneau.

The marriage has taken place in Montreal, at l'Eglise du Redempteur, of Charlotte Lyons Lennox-Brown, younger daughter of Mr. Donald Dunlop Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Montreal, to Mr. Walter Donald Angier, younger son of the late Atheist Alfred Angier, of East Molesey, Surrey, England, and Mrs. Angier, of 15 Monmouth Road, London, W., and nephew of Sir Theodore Angier, of Nice and London.

The wedding took place in St. John's Anglican Church, Ottawa, on September 11, of Miss Joy Gladys Moody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moody, of Bonsall, Derbyshire, England, to Mr. Stanley Hardy Forbes.

The marriage took place in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, on September 12, of Miss Mary Tyrrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell, of Toronto, to Mr. Arthur Dalton, of Kingston, brother of Mrs. Andrew Forman, of Westmount.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Stanger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stanger, to Mr. R. Eric Fisher, son of the late Mr. Roswell C. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Montreal, took place on September 27, at the Church of the Advent, Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Carrie Eleanor Moore, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wright Moore, to Mr. Gordon McIntyre, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Holmes McIntyre, took place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on September 14.

The marriage of Miss Helena Janet McNaughton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McNaughton, of Huntingdon, Que., to Mr. Stanley Gardner Metcalfe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Metcalfe, of Ottawa, took place on September 27, at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. Francis McNaughton, Montreal.

The double wedding took place at Granby, Que., on September 20, of Miss Beulah Graham, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Graham, to Mr. H. Maxwell Duncan, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan, of Granby, and of their youngest daughter, Hilda, to Mr. Edward V. Gage, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gage, Stanbridge East.

The wedding took place at Oakville on September 23, of Miss Josephine Eaton, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. E. Eaton, of Oakville, and granddaughter of the late Timothy Eaton, of Toronto, to Mr. George Leishman, son of Mr. W. H. Leishman, of Toronto, and nephew of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Leishman, of Strathcona Avenue, Westmount.

The marriage of Miss Myrtle MacLeod, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross MacLeod, formerly of Quebec, to Mr. Frank D. Clark, eldest son of the late Dr. C. W. Clark, of Doncaster, England, and Mrs. J. Dawson Morphet, of Montreal, took place on September 20, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal.

At the marriage of Miss Frances Kathleen Heney, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Heney, and Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence T. Martin, D.S.O., son of the late Thomas Martin and of Mrs. Martin, of Renfrew, on September 12 at St. Joseph's Church, Toronto, the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Nan Heney, as maid of honour, and by Miss Kathleen Gough, of Toronto, as bridesmaid.

The wedding took place on October 4 in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, of Monica O'Halloran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. O'Halloran and granddaughter of the late Sir Melbourne Tait and of Lady Tait, of Montreal, to Mr. Henry Anson Green, only son of the Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Green, of Almonte, and grandson of the late Thomas White, of Montreal, and Mrs. White, of Ottawa, and nephew of Sir George and Lady Perley.

CANADA'S ANIMAL SANCTUARIES.

Increase of Wild Life in the Dominion National Parks

ONE of the interesting features of the Canadian National Parks is the preservation of wild life. The manner in which the animals respond to sanctuary protection is astonishing.

This may be illustrated by the increase in wild life of all kind in the Kootenay National Park, reported by the National Parks Commission. Kootenay Park is the new area in British Columbia recently reserved along the route of the new trans-montane motor highway from the Vermilion Summit to the Windermere Valley. The district is practically virgin country, and was naturally a home for big game. Since the creation of the Park and the establishment of rigid protection, this has increased to such numbers that it promises to form one of the

from the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and liberated in the Rocky Mountains and Jasper Park. There is good reason to believe that the areas within the parks suited to elk will again soon become stocked with the magnificent members of the deer family.

Preserving the Antelope.

The Government antelope herd in the national reserve near Foremost, Alberta, continues to increase, and is reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. There was a natural increase for the present year of over 30, bringing the total number of antelope in the herd to 130. The reserve, which is known as Nemiskam Park, represents the most successful attempt yet made to breed the antelope in captivity. It was once widely distributed over the Western plains, but is now on the verge of extinction. Swifter than the greyhound in flight, exceedingly graceful and beautiful, the antelope has for many years been a prize for the big game hunter, and its numbers have been diminishing of late years with a rapidity that has aroused the concern of all lovers of wild life. Ten years ago Dr. W. T. Hornaday, the distinguished American naturalist, estimated that there were 2,000 in Western Canada. Today, there are reported to be only about 1,000 in a wild state in Alberta and 250 in Saskatchewan, while they entirely disappeared from Manitoba some years ago.

It has been apparent for some time that the only way the species can be preserved from complete extinction is by breeding it in captivity, and experiments to this end have been made in recent years by the Dominion Government. Attempts were made in connection with one of the National Parks, where it was hoped that antelope could be induced to thrive with a wild life. Where individuals survived, it was found that they did not thrive on the ordinary prairie grass, and post mortem investigations indicated that the antelope apparently requires certain small and not widely distributed plants, as well as alkaline salts, for its sustenance. What these were, and where they could be obtained could not be easily ascertained, so it was decided that the most successful method was to let the antelope select its own habitat and to endeavour to breed it there. This has been done at Foremost, where a herd of 50 was found to be feeding in the spring of 1918. A fence was quietly built about the animals, enclosing them in a reserve of nine square miles, apparently without their discovering that they had been taken captive. The steady growth of the herd and the absence of disease are good evidence that the experiment is likely to prove successful, and it is hoped that it will result in saving this most interesting species from the extermination which otherwise would inevitably await it.

The Government buffalo herds number well over 5,000 in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta; 230 in Elk Island Park, Lamont, Alberta; and a dozen at Banff, Alberta. So thriving has the Wainwright herd been that it is believed that, while maintaining it at about 6,000 head, there will be 1,000 surplus animals to dispose of every two or three years for meat, heads, and hides.

Other photographs on centre double-page.

—* *—

"CANADA" IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A Subscriber's Kindly Offer.

With reference to the letter from a Cheshire town, which we recently published, expressing the satisfaction of the writer at the appearance of *Canada* in the Public Library, a subscriber in Scotland writes:—

"Would you like to give me the address of a writer of letter to your paper, in the issue of October 7, who wishes that he could see *Canada* regularly? I should be very pleased to send him my copy after I am finished with it if no one else has supplied the want.

"I can sympathise with him most sincerely in his desire to see it, for personally I would rather stint myself in something else than go without it. It is an admirable paper, and keeps exiles posted up in happenings up to date, and with an accuracy often missing in other journals.

"As I said, I shall be pleased to give my paper to a correspondent. I only wish that circumstances would permit my looking forward to a permanent return."

We have had much pleasure in sending a lady who writes this letter, and makes so kind an offer, the address she desires.

—* *—

Major C. G. Power, M.P. for Quebec City, announces that in the next session of Parliament he will submit a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of Canada from the League of Nations (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), on the ground that the Dominion has a common interest in that body, and in fact is only geographically entangled in foreign difficulties of no concern to it.



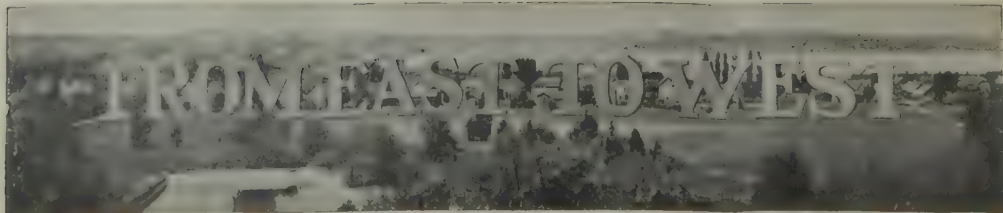
MULE DEER IN BANFF NATIONAL PARK

greatest attractions to motorists when the road is opened next spring. Wild sheep, goats, black and brown bear, deer, moose, and caribou can all be seen by the passing tourist along the road or on the adjacent slopes.

The extension of the roads and trails system, by the way, has an important bearing upon the question of game protection. As soon as a road or trail is constructed into a new district, the wild animals make use of it to come into the parks. Immediately following the construction of the trans-montane highway over the Vermilion Summit, numbers of sheep and goat were observed entering the Rocky Mountains Park via this roadway.

The results of absolute protection have again been demonstrated in Yoho Park, where, owing to the agreement completed with the Province of British Columbia, the Parks' game regulations have been in force since January, 1920. Reports from the officers in charge of this park state that almost immediately an increase in many forms of wild life was noticeable. Bear, moose, and deer roam the park at will, and seem to know that no harm will befall them, while goat, grouse, ptarmigan, and beaver are rapidly becoming more numerous.

A similar steady increase is reported from the other parks. Sheep are to be seen almost constantly on Sofa Mountain, near the townsite of Waterton Park, and beaver are becoming very numerous. In Jasper Park, in addition to the continued increase in big game, the superintendent reports that valuable fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, fisher, marten, and mink, are evidently greatly on the increase. The elk, or wapiti, procured



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Ottawa's population, according to the assessor, is now 116,205, which represents a jump of 3,406 over 1921, when it was 112,899. In the last five years, 1917 to 1921, the average increase was 2,270 compared with 3,406 this year. The city's total increase in income derived from realty and business assessment for 1922, was \$2,146,020, this despite a decrease this year on income assessment of \$1,175,793.

TORONTO.—The 11th general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada opened here on September 27. An impressive service was held in the historic Metropolitan Church; and 387 lay and clerical delegates authorised to sit in this "Parliament of Canadian Methodism" took part. The delegates represented every portion of British North America from the most eastern point of Newfoundland to the islands of British Columbia.

—Justice Latchford has directed payment out of Court to a contractor named Howe, who built mills at Port Arthur for the Kaministiquia Pulp and Paper Company, of the sum of \$60,000.

—A meeting of representatives of the smaller towns of Ontario, held here, had for its object the forming of an organisation for the purpose of securing interest in industries which are coming into Canada at the present time from both England and the United States. Another point made was that, from the standpoint of the health of the community, it is in every way more desirable that the towns should be built up than that the cities should become too large. It is proposed eventually to form a provincial organisation, when a permanent managing secretary will be engaged.

—A real estate deal of considerable importance is the purchase of the Olivier Building, at the corner of King and Wellington Streets, by the Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, from Mr. L. H. Olivier, for \$130,000.

HAMILTON.—While the International Harvester Company has not been advised of the intention of Russia to send a Trade Commissioner to Canada to buy agricultural implements, it reports that its trade with Russia, which was of large proportions before the war, shows signs of revival, and 300 machines have been exported there.

WINDSOR.—A plant for the manufacture of liquid chlorine is now under construction by the Canadian Salt Company. It will have a capacity of 10 tons a day. This is the first plant of its kind to be erected in Canada.

COCHRANE.—About 900 men are now employed on the James Bay extension of the T. and N. O. Railway, and the steel is laid to the first crossing of the Abitibi River, some 12 miles from Cochrane. The work of laying additional steel will be rushed so as to reach the second crossing of the river, some 40 miles north, before winter. This will place the railroad at Three Carrying Places, on the Abitibi River, the point where the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mine has been given rights to develop hydro-electric energy. The site is estimated to have a potential capacity of between 20,000 and 30,000 h.p. At the present rate of progress the contract will be filled and trains running to Oil Can Portage late next summer.

PORT ARTHUR.—Mr. Geo. Rupley, Vice-President and general manager of the Minnesota Forest Products Company, of Duluth, announced the purchase by his company of his 60,500 acres of timber and surface rights on Isle Royale from the Island Copper Company, and says that development work will be commenced in the near future.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. At the Provincial Exhibition, which opened here on September 23, the big feature was the show of cattle, of which there were 700 entries.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Out of the 45,000,000 acres of leased timber limits in this Province, 1,200,000 acres were inventoried in the course of the season by forestry engineers, and reports were submitted. This inventory will contain the value and description of the timber on licensed limits. The inventory is first made by the holders' employees, and then controlled by the engineers of the Department of Lands and Forests.

Mrs. F. C. Foy, lady golf champion of the Province of Quebec, won the championship of the Quebec Ladies' Golf Club here by defeating Mrs. F. T. Handsombody in the finals.

—According to reports being prepared for the Provincial Statistical Bureau, there have been 24 new municipalities created by proclamation in the Province in the course of the year 1921-22, ending on June 30 last. Thirteen annexations of municipalities have taken place in the same period.

The advisability of obtaining from the Federal Government full control of the Plains of Abraham, which do not fall yet under the jurisdiction of the National Battlefield Commission, was urged at a meeting of that body held here.

—The collection of war trophies owned by the late Major-General Sir David Watson has been presented to the Royal Rifles of Canada by Lady Watson, and has been installed in the Garrison Club. Overhanging the case is a large portrait of General Watson.

—The Levis-St. Lambert Highway, which will be the second national highway connecting directly Quebec to Montreal, will be completed next fall. The length of the road will be about 180 miles. Its cost will be over \$1,500,000, compared with over \$3,000,000 for the Quebec-Montreal Highway. The western section of the road has nearly 40 miles completed, while the section from Levis to St. Antoine de Tilly, is nearly ready for traffic.

Dr. A. Vallee, of Quebec, was chosen President of the Congress of French-Speaking Physicians of North America at the convention here. Dr. A. Lesage, of Montreal, Dr. La Rochelle, of New Hampshire, and Dr. Pleneau, of Campbelltown, N.B., were elected directors, and Dr. George Racine, of Quebec, general secretary. Quebec was chosen as the convention city for 1924.

MONTREAL.—With the first cargo of cocoa ever brought to Montreal direct from the west coast of Africa, the Elder Dempster steamer *Benguella*, arrived in port on September 30 from Secoundee, Gold Coast, and Freetown, Sierra Leone. Her cargo of about 6,000 bags was noteworthy, inasmuch as this was the first cargo of any kind to come here from West Africa in several years.

—In the presence of Professor Louis Hourticq, of the French National School of Fine Arts, and a distinguished gathering, the new Museum of French Art was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. The museum was formally presented to the Provincial Government by Alderman J. O. Gareau, pro-Mayor, on behalf of the city, and was accepted by the Hon. N. Perceux on behalf of the Government for administration by the Fine Arts Commission.

—There were 5,984 marriages solemnised in Montreal during 1921, according to Dr. M. O'B. Ward, City statistician. Of these 3,329 were between French Canadians, 2,016 British Canadians, 384 between Jews, and 255 among people of other nationalities. The total births during the year was 21,136, of which 14,574 were French Canadians, 4,336 British Canadians, 903 Jews, and 1,233 other nationalities. The total deaths were 9,740, of which 6,701 were French Canadians, 2,043 British Canadians, 273 Jews, 643 other nationalities, and 20 whose nationality was unknown. The excess of births over deaths was 11,416, or 15.53 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths of children under one year was 3,280, or 155.6 per 1,000 births.

A new hostel has been fitted up at 274 University Street for the accommodation of women students of the McGill School of Physical Education. Miss Hurlbatt, warden of the Royal Victoria College, will have charge.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Hon P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, is making preparations for putting into effect the change in the rule of the road in New Brunswick. Large signs are to be erected notifying drivers of vehicles to "turn to the right" after December 1, regardless of whether Nova Scotia follows suit or not.

ST. JOHN.—In order to increase the capacity of their mill here from 60 to 80 tons of sulphite pulp a day, the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., are reconstructing practically every department. New improvements include a boiler system, Jenssen acid system, new screens, and modern improvements to their drying system.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. V. Brown has been visiting Halifax in the interests of a large number of officers of the British Army in India, who are soon to be demobilised, and also in the interests of a number of Civil servants of India who are to be pensioned off before the expiry of their time in order to give their places to natives of India. Mr. Brown is investigating the possibilities of land settlement of these officers.

No additional lobster fishing season will be granted in Western Nova Scotia this year by the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries. The regular lobster fishing season on this coast is from March 1 to May 31, but last year an additional season was granted there from November 1 to December 15.

—In the interest of forest conservation the Government of Nova Scotia has withdrawn all Crown land from either sale or lease. This will not interfere with settlement in any way, as there is abundance of vacant cleared land and farms in the Province for all settlement purposes.

PICTOU.—"A most creditable and representative Exhibition," said Principal Cumming, of the Provincial Agricultural College, in opening the Pictou County Exhibition on September 26.

PARRSBORO.—Premier Foster has recently inspected the works of the Bay of Fundy Lumber Company, of which he is president. Mr. Gordon B. Hatfield, vice-president of the company, states that business is expanding very fast; and indications point to a stimulation of the industry at this and neighbouring places.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—During August, 1,092 immigrants, with personal wealth valued at \$296,857, entered Western Canada, according to Dominion immigration statistics. This is a decrease of 69 as compared with the same month last year. The greatest number of settlers went to Alberta. Manitoba received 112.

—Mr. L. S. Gordon, Winnipeg, was elected president of the Council of the Royal Architectural Society of Canada here at the 15th annual meeting; Messrs. J. S. Archibald, Montreal, and A. L. Mercer, Vancouver, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Alcide Chausse, Montreal, secretary; and Mr. J. B. Hynes, Toronto, treasurer. It was decided that meetings of the executive should, in future, be held in Winnipeg. The headquarters of the society will remain at Ottawa. The next annual assembly will be held in Montreal.

ARBORG.—An agricultural innovation in Western Canada was the first annual sheep fair and fat lamb sale held here, combining the interests of sheep breeders, livestock exchanges and agricultural colleges. More than 700 animals were shown, and 60 prizes donated bringing money to over 300 head. At the conclusion of the sale 689 of the animals shown were purchased by outside parties. An important feature of the sale was the distribution of a carload of pure bred rams of special quality to encourage breeding in the district.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Officials of the various banks operating in Saskatchewan have formed themselves into a committee to co-operate with the provincial police in efforts to extend more protection to rural branch banks and prevent, if possible, a repetition of the robberies which have occurred recently.

On the operation of all departments and utilities for the first eight months of 1922, this city realised a total surplus of \$19,854.57, according to the auditor's report.

SASKATOON.—A pioneer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the first officer to be appointed in the Peace River country, Major C. H. West, has retired on pension after 34 years' service with the force.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Alberta Legislature will meet for its fall session on December 7.

—Alderman Mrs. Ross has been named Deputy Mayor for the last three months of the year, by motion of the City Council. She will take over all the duties of the Mayor during any periods in which he is absent from the city.

—Mr. J. P. Sackville, associated Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has been appointed Professor in that subject at the University of Alberta, in succession to Professor A. A. Dowell, who has gone to Wisconsin State College.

Hydro-electric development which would save Calgary approximately \$250,000 annually is advocated by Commissioner A. J. Sammis. He proposes a hydro-electric scheme financed by the Provincial Government, the current to be distributed radially to all the towns and cities within feasible radius of the central power plant. Mr. R. A. Brown, superintendent of the Calgary Street Railway and Electric Light Department, concurs in the scheme.

In the Salvation Army Citadel local followers gave a splendid welcome to Commissioner and Mrs. Hodder, the newly appointed directors of Salvation Army operations west of the Great Lakes.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The second detachment of retired Indian army officers who are coming to British Columbia arrived here on the *Empress of Asia*, the party consisting of five officers. They will travel into the Okanagan country to look over lands in the Oliver and Osovoos district, where the Provincial Government has established a big irrigation scheme.

"To those who have been fortunate enough to obtain seats I offer congratulations; to those who have obtained standing room I can only counsel patience; and to the hundreds who have been unable to crowd into the auditorium I can, of course, say nothing." With these words, Dr. L. S. Klinek, President of the University of British Columbia, welcomed more than 1,000 students at the opening ceremonies of the 1922-23 session.

—Dr. J. H. White, at present attached to the staff of the Vancouver General Hospital, has been appointed chief medical inspector of the Vancouver schools at a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

Nothing has struck the Empire Exhibition Mission so much since its arrival here as British Columbia's forest production. After visiting the Canadian Western Lumber Company's mills at New Westminster, Major Belcher expressed an earnest desire that the forest products should constitute a leading part of the exhibit that should go to London from British Columbia.

—Mr. Edward Everett Beck, who since the death of Mr. Jackson has been acting manager of the Vancouver Hotel for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed manager.

SUCCESS OF
CANADA'S ANIMAL
SANCTUARIES:



MOUNTAIN SHEEP ON THE MOUNTAINS



CATTALO (CROSS BETWEEN BUFFALO AND DOMESTIC CATTLE) IN BUFFALO PARK, WAINWRIGHT,
ALBERTA



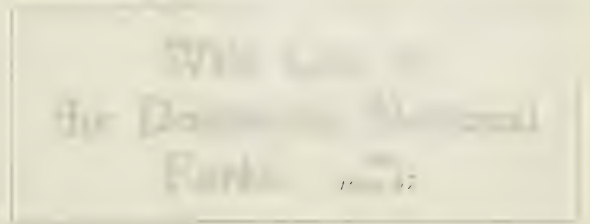
ELK IN



BUFFALO COW AND CALF IN WAINWRIGHT BUFFALO PARK



HIGHWAY, NEAR HANFF, ALBERTA.



LO PARK.



YAK AT BUFFALO PARK, WHERE EXPERIMENTS ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN CROSS BREEDING WITH BUFFALO



YOUNG MOOSE IN WAINWRIGHT BUFFALO PARK.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL - - CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat FLOUR.

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KEEWATIN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
AND MEDICINE HAT.

DAILY CAPACITY, 27,400 BAGS.

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ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario. 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Annual Subscribers to "CANADA" are entitled to full replies by letter to enquiries which they may address to the Editor.



BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR • 1923

LONDON & BIRMINGHAM
February 19th to March 2nd 1923

Organised by H.M. Department of Overseas Trade

The ninth British Industries Fair will be held on the above dates, and again the London Section will be housed at the White City and the Birmingham Section at Exhibition Buildings, Castle Bromwich. The Fair will embody all that is best in British Industrial effort. Manufacturers, Storekeepers and Merchants the World over are invited to attend personally, to send their Buyers, or to instruct their British or European Factor, to represent them at this National Exhibit of British Industries.

SCHEDULES:

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Musical Instruments. Furniture and Basketware. Sports Goods, Toys, &c. Jewellery, Silverware, Cutlery, &c. Scientific and Photographic Goods. Chemicals and Drugs. Stationery and Printing. Fancy Goods, Travelling Requisites, &c. Brushware. China, Earthenware, Stoneware, and Glassware. Foodstuffs and Beverages. Fancy Leather Goods, Leather, &c.

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Descriptive Booklets and Invitation Tickets may be obtained from nearest British Trade Commissioner, or on request to the Secretary, British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, or the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, England.

IMPROVED WESTERN CONDITIONS.

Interview with Prominent Hudson's Bay Official.

Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Deputy Chairman of the Canadian Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir Augustus Norton being Chairman, is at present paying a business visit to London; and, in an interview with a representative of *Canada*, he expressed his confidence in Canadian conditions, especially in the Western Provinces. Mr. Fitzgerald, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, is a native of Ottawa, and joined the Hudson's Bay Company's service in 1919, after having been for 25 years in the purchasing department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

"Anything I may say," remarked Mr. Fitzgerald, "will doubtless be pretty much a repetition of what other visitors from Canada have already said. As far as the financial situation is concerned, Canada is to-day in relatively the same position as practically all the rest of the world. The present year's crop is considered very good, and will improve the position of the farming community generally. Western Canada will find considerable relief as money comes in for its outgoing farm products.

"The great need in Canada now is more people on the land, and there is plenty of good land for new settlers. The immigration problem has presented difficulties, as there has been unemployment in cities and manufacturing centres during the

IMMIGRATION AND INVESTMENT.

Views of British Columbia's Minister of Lands.

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Cabinet, who has been in the land since August 1, returned to Victoria, via Montreal and Ottawa, by the *Montclair* on October 14.

In conversation with a representative of *Canada*, at the Agent-General's office, prior to his departure, Mr. Pattullo said the appointment of Mr. Fred G. Dawson, of Prince Rupert, as one of the directors of the newly constituted Board of the Canadian National Railways, would be welcomed in British Columbia, for he was an able man of business and a successful merchant, particularly competent to look after the interested far Province in connection with the important matter of cheap and efficient railway transportation.

Mr. Pattullo had a conference with the Hon. W. J. Fielding, the Dominion Minister of Finance, prior to leaving London, and during his visit has had many interviews with persons interested in British Columbia, and accumulated much detailed information of value to him as the Minister responsible for land settlement, immigration, and colonisation in his Province. He stated that particular interest was taken in the visit to British Columbia of a deputation of military and civil service officers from India to look into the prospects for establishing themselves in the Province, where the Government is carrying out irrigation work which will render a quantity of very valuable land in the fruit-growing area available for settlement next year. It was intended to offer this land in plots of about 10 acres, and the prices would probably run from \$50 to \$400 per acre.

Britain's Surplus Population.

Dealing with immigration and investment in an interview published in *The Times* on October 14, Mr. Pattullo said:—

"Here there are too many people; in Canada there are too few. It is generally conceded that it would be sound economies for Britain to settle her surplus population in the various Dominions. It is, however, very easy to generalise as to the end to be desired, but a very different matter to formulate a definite and concrete scheme to achieve that end. In British Columbia we have, and have had for some years, a very complete organisation for the placing of settlers upon the land, and, as a matter of fact, there has been a considerable influx of new settlers.

"Before, however, a working basis can be established between our organisation and the machinery under the Empire Settlement Bill, it will be necessary to know just how far the Dominion Government proposes to collaborate and on what basis. I understand that a conference is to be held in Ottawa shortly of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

"There are many people in Canada who feel that we should have as large an influx as possible of people of Anglo-Saxon origin. This does not mean that peoples of other nationalities are not welcome. We welcome all healthy, able-bodied peoples of white nationality who are capable of looking after themselves. For a number of years there has been an influx both of settlers and of capital from the United States. This is a natural condition from the contiguity of the two countries. The settlers are capable, being accustomed to conditions which they find, and are nearly always, in consequence, successful.

"While I am aware that there are a number of British concerns who are investigating the prospects of investment in Canada, and particularly in British Columbia, I should say, from the general tone of comment, that Canadian investment is not very popular in this country at the present time. Yet in my judgment it is the very time for far-seeing capital to entrench itself in Canadian industry through the development of our great natural resources.

"On account of general European conditions, the world-wide scope of British enterprise, and other considerations, it may be that there will not be heavy investment of British capital in Canada for some time, in which event Canada will have to depend upon internal capital and capital from the United States. The investment of British capital would, however, help the migration problem, as it would furnish opportunity for new settlers. The problem of settlement is by no means one of agriculture alone. Unless, however, the problem is taken hold of in a broad and comprehensive way the situation will dribble along until eventualities will have been reached which might have been entirely different under an ordered and broadly directed line of action."

NEW C.N.R. OBSERVATION CAR.

An exhibit which attracted much attention at the recent Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto was a new observation car for use on the Canadian National Railways in the mountains. A feature is the high windows, extending from the seat arm rests to the roof, and thus enabling travellers to view the scenery, whether it be mountain peak or valley, while seated. The greater part of the car is enclosed, but there are spacious open compartments at each end. The whole provides seating capacity for about 100 passengers.



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S WINNIPEG STORES.

past two years, and Labour is naturally apprehensive of any influx of immigration that might tend to increase unemployment. Of course, we have had no such serious position in this regard as you have had to face on this side, but at the same time conditions require that some practical method of securing and stimulating immigration to Canada should be adopted and intensively followed up, that will reasonably ensure land settlement.

"Generally speaking, farming conditions are improving. The striking difference between the reduction the farmer has had to meet for his products, as compared with the longer drawn out reduction in the price of the commodities he buys, is slowly but surely improving. The consequent reduction in the expense of farming operations is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction generally.

"The railway problem is a big one. As is generally known, the newly constituted Canadian National Railway system is a large one—in mileage probably the largest in the world. Its only competitor is the Canadian Pacific, the organisation and efficiency of which, as a great public utility, are admirable. The National Railways, therefore, will have to develop high efficiency, and the Government apparently desire to give the principle of public ownership a fair trial. The recent appointment of Sir Henry Thornton, of the Great Eastern Railway, to be directing head of the Canadian National Railways, indicates that the search for a highly capable administrator has been a wide one. It is to be remembered that the great extension of the National Railway system was something that was forced upon Canada, and not something the country elected to do. It may reasonably be expected that the system will work out satisfactorily.

"Regarding the Hudson's Bay Company," concluded Mr. Fitzgerald, "we, in common with all enterprises in Canada, have felt the decline in the purchasing power of the communities we serve; but the improved conditions among farming communities will be reflected in increased business in our chain of stores throughout Western Canada, and tend to improve the demand for the company's farm lands. Our fur trade operations continue, as they have for 250 years, to be a very important branch of the company's activity in Canada."

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Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

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The Matatchewan Power Company Ltd., with a maximum development of 13,000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great shortage. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 90; 4 p.c., 1938, 93; 4 p.c., 1922, 110½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 70½; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 93.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 190-34, 80½; 3 p.c. Reg., 79½; C.T.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930, 94; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 88½; C.T.R., 1938, 84; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 101½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 92½; 5 p.c., 1888, 101½.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1940, 85.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 93½; 4 p.c. Ins., 1930, 88½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 75½; 3½ p.c. 1941-7-8, 76.
Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 80½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 111½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-05, 113.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 91½.
Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c., 1922-27, 109½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 97½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 90½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 98½.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 96½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98½.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 88½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 75; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1949, 91½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90.
Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-1, 75.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 76.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 94.
Quebec.—3½ p.c., 73½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 97½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 94.
Toronto.—3½ p.c. 1920, 91½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 90.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1951, 80½.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 85.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 90½; 4½ p.c., 1941-63, 91.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 95.
Algonia Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 7.
Algonia Cent., Terminals.—Stamped, 19.
Algonia Eastern.—5 p.c., 41.
Atlantic and Nth. West.—5 p.c., 1937, 97½.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 87½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mt., 101½; 2nd Mt., 100½; Ord., 84.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 105½, 70½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 67½; 3 p.c., 1953, 64½; 4 p.c., 1930, 97½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1930, 84½; 4 p.c., 1914, 94; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge., 38½; 5 p.c. Land, 99; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 67½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1050, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1960, 91½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 66½.
Can. Pacific.—166½; 4 p.c. Perp., 78½; 4 p.c. Bds., 81.
Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 77½; 2nd Deb., 78½.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 78½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 80½.
Grand Trunk.—7/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 75½; 1st Pref., 8½; and Pref., 75/-; 3rd Pref., 42/6; Borrd. Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 97½; Perp. 4 p.c., 78; Gt. Westn. Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 96; Western 4 p.c., Dollar Bds., 88½; 4 p.c., 1950, 75.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 68½; 4 p.c., 1955A, 76½; 4 p.c., 1955B, 78½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 80½; 4 p.c. Bds., 48½; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 90½; 4 p.c. Alta., 90½.
Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 116; 5 p.c. Perm., 98½.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 66.
Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 96.
St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c. Bds., 77.
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.—4 p.c., 78½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd and Bds., 106½.
Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 52½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 15/6.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—36/-.
Can. Land and Irrig.—10½d.
Hudson's Bay.—7 21-32; Pref., 96/3.
Invest. Corp. of Can.—4½ p.c. Bds., 78½.
Royal Bk. of Can.—44½.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-), 19/14; 4 p.c. Bds., 81.

Electric Light and Power.

B.C. Telephones.—4½ p.c., 86.
Brazil Traction.—48½; 6 p.c. Pref., 90.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 70½; Pref. Ord., 60½; Perp. Pref., 75½; 4½ p.c. Vancouver, 80; 4½ p.c. Bds., 74.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 83½.
Can. L. and Power.—5 p.c. Bd., 1949, 93½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 93½; 7 p.c. Pref., 115.
Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 81.
Montreal Water.—4½ Bds., 97.
Shawinigan Power.—5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 112½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Bds., 94½.
Toronto Sub. Rly.—4½ p.c., 83.
Toronto Rly.—Com., 96½.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp., 74½.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c., 71½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algonia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 40½.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. "A" Bds., 11½; 5 p.c. "B" do., 5.
Can. Steel.—6 p.c. Bds., 105½.
Dom. Iron.—5 p.c. 91½.
Dunn. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 85.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Income Bds., 31½.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 97.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—27/3; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 18/-; 8 p.c. Bds., 100½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—9/5½; 7 p.c. Pref., 10/1½.
Benson and Hedges (Can.).—88.
Can. Steamships.—Bds., 86; Com., 21½; Voting, 18½.
Can. Car and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 112.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Bds., 77½; 5 p.c. Inc., 10½.
Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Bds., 60.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 54½.
Dom. Tar and Chemical.—32/-.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—24/1½; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/4½; 7½ p.c. Bds., 125.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 114½.
Marconi of Can.—10/9.
Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 115½.

* * *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending October 7.

Canadian Northern.—\$7,718,400; inc. ease, \$149,712.
Canadian Pacific.—\$4,829,000; increase, \$445,000.
Grand Trunk.—£445,462; decrease, £27,720.

* * *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

British Canadian Trust.—A final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4 per cent. has been declared, making 7 per cent. for the year.

Quebec Central Railway.—Official quotation on the Stock Exchange has been granted to the First Mortgage 4 per cent. Debenture stock.

Anglo-Newfoundland Development.—Dealings have been allowed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange in the 8 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of \$1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 2,038,284.

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. for the quarter to September 30 last has been declared on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares. This dividend is represented by share warrant coupon No. 46.

Wabasso Cotton.—A quarterly dividend of \$1 per share has been declared on the capital stock, for the quarter ending September 30, payable October 2, to shareholders of record September 18.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—The directors have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, payable in Toronto on December 1, to shareholders on the registers on October 31. Holders of share warrants to bearer will receive in exchange for Coupon No. 20 the equivalent in Belgian currency of \$1 Canadian currency at the exchange of the day.

Calgary Power.—For the year 1921 the gross revenue was \$1,717,241, against \$2,041,041 for the preceding year. Operating expenses, bond interest, taxes, and other charges, properly payable out of revenue, absorbed \$200,172, leaving net profit \$74,123, against \$58,120 for 1920. After appropriating \$50,000 for depreciation and bond discount, the credit balance carried forward is \$100,055.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Canadian Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Friday, Oct. 21. Thursday, Nov. 2.
Tuesday, Oct. 11.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, THURSDAY.

The Stock Exchange has had an irregular and not very animated week. The clearance in the Near Eastern situation has assisted sentiment, but on the other hand indications of the near approach of a General Election have acted as a deterrent to business, and quotations in many departments have been disposed to fluctuate within narrow limits. At the present time the tendency of markets is on the upgrade, and while the settlement is in progress and is a restrictive factor, sentiment shows distinct improvement.

Among Canadian securities there has not been a great deal of business, and price changes as a rule are inconsiderable. The filtered issues of the Dominion have ruled firm. The $\frac{1}{2}$ and the $\frac{3}{4}$ per cents. have each advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, while the 4s and 5s are steady without variation. Municipal loans have marked time.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacific has been good on Wall Street advices and have advanced to 107. There has been a little marking forward of Grand Trunk senior descriptions. The 1st Pref. at 8 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ up, while the 2nd Pref. has risen $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 and the Guaranteed Fours at 76 are also $1\frac{1}{2}$ up. Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. Debts, after their recent advance, have slipped back a little to 48. We deal with the recent rumours and the ambiguous cable concerning the payment of interest on Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines bonds on another page.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have further advanced well to 78, and lower-priced shares are steady at previous levels.

As regards industrials, Canadian Car issues have been in demand. The Common has risen 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and the Pref. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ is 5 to the good. Dominion Steels hold at 37, but Lake Superiors at $8\frac{1}{2}$ are 1 down. There is no movement in Canada Cement issues, but Canadian General Electrics have risen 1 to 94. Shawinigan Water shows an improvement of 2 to $126\frac{1}{2}$ and Spanish River Pulp Pref. at $117\frac{1}{2}$ is 5 to the good.

Brazil Tractions show a further rally to 49 after their recent setback, and Mexican traction senior issues record occasional advance of a point.

Canadian mines have been reactionary. British Controlled Oilfields issues have moved within narrow limits.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, October 6.

From a stock market point of view, September was a month of sharp contrasts. The strength shown in the early part of the month carried stocks in many cases to their highest prices for the year, but the threat of war, which came in the middle of the month, caused a break which carried prices down, so that many stocks closed the month lower than they began it. At the end of the month prices were at a level from which a rebound might be expected upon the publication of any definitely reassuring news of the Near Eastern situation.

At the end of last week the tone was weak but without any heavy selling pressure. Last Monday the expected recovery occurred. A sharp rally wiping out several points of the losses recently incurred. Gains were fairly general throughout the list of active stocks; industrials were strong, especially the paper stocks, of which Spanish River Common and Pref. rose 5 and 4 respectively. Exceptions to the general strength were provided by L'Val, which fell back 5, Ontario Steel which dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Ottawa Power which lost 1 point.

On Tuesday the strength continued, though the market was hardly so buoyant as on Monday. Apart from Crown Reserve, of which over 8,000 shares changed hands, and Brazilian, which gained fractionally, the papers were the most active stocks as a

group, most of the stocks registering gains. Strong feature of the day was Dominion Common, Pref., and Dominion Glass Pref., which gained $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. Some selling of Steel of Canada developed, and B.E. Steel Common and 2nd Pref. both lost fractions.

On Wednesday Steel of Canada came under heavy selling pressure, and the weakness on Tuesday having set going rumours that the dividend might be cut or suspended, the stock sold off 8 points on the day. Otherwise stocks were generally firm, the papers continuing their recovery, Wavagamack, with a gain of $\frac{3}{4}$, registering the greatest improvement. Canadian Car issues both improved.

Yesterday Steel of Canada again overshadowed the market; heavy selling occurred early, but after sharp fluctuations the stock closed fractionally up on the day's trading. Otherwise the general improvement was well continued. The papers were strong and active, the Spanish River issues, which gained 2 each, showing the biggest gains, and the only exception being Price Bros., which lost $\frac{1}{2}$. Interest again revived in the textile shares, Dom. Textile and Converters gaining $\frac{3}{4}$ each. B.E. Steels provided the weak feature of the day, the 1st Pref. losing 1 and the 2nd $\frac{3}{4}$. Toronto Railway rose 2 on rumours that a final settlement had been agreed on, and that the price to be paid by the city was \$15,000,000. There is, however, no official confirmation of these reports.

Among current prices Abitibi is 61, Pref. 97; Ames-Holden Pref. 41; Asbestos Corporation 69 xd., Pref. 84 xd.; Atlantic Sugar 22, Pref. 40; B.E. Steel 12, 1st Pref. 74, and 2nd Pref. 33; B.C. Fishing, 30; Brompton, 35; Can. Car. 28, Pref. 62; Can. Cement 73 xd., Pref. 97; Can. Converters, 93; Can. Cottons, 104; Can. Gen. Electric, 81; Can. S.S. Lines, 103, Pref. 53; Can. Woollens, 24; Cons. Smelting, 26; Dom. Bridge, 78; Dom. Coal Pref., 82; Dom. Cannery, 37; Dom. Glass 74, Pref. 100; Dom. Steel Pref., 75; Dom. Textile 180, Pref. 108 xd.; Howard Smith 84, Pref. 101; Kaministiquia, 95; L. of Woods, 163; Laurentide, 95; L'Val, 45; Mont. Power, 99; Nat. Breweries 56, Pref. 92; Ogilvie, 248; Ottawa Power, 93; Penmans, 120; Price Bros., 44; Quebec Rly., 27; Riordon 74, Pref. 9; Shawinigan, 113 xd.; Sherwin-Williams Pref., 96; Span. River 97, Pref. 106; Steel of Can. 66, Pref. 100; Toronto Rly. 89; Wabasso, 77; Wavagamack, 62; Winnipeg Rly. 36, Pref. 84.

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MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, October 5.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .48; Atlas, .27; Clifton, .36; Baldwin, .95; Chaput Hughes, .12; Cons. W. Dome Lake, .39; Davidson, .28; Dome Mines, \$38.75; Goldale, .57; Hattie, .29; Hollinger, \$13.25; Hunton, .11; Keora, .11; Kirkland Lake, .46; Lake Shore, \$2.88; McIntyre, \$18.20; Moneta, .15; Newray, .24; Porcupine Crown, .23; Preston, .11; Schumacher, .56; Teck-Hughes, .85; Vipond, .68; Wakenda, .11; Wasapika, .17; West Tree, .18; Wright-Hargreaves, \$3.35.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .34; Coniagas, \$1.50; Crown Reserve, .27; Castle Trethewey, .26; Kerr Lake, \$4; La Rose, .26; Nipissing, \$6.05; McKinley Darragh, .25; Mining Corp., \$1; Peterson Lake, .14; Temiskaming, .35.

—*—

The Mining Corporation of Canada have received a cable stating that, owing to the fire in Northern Ontario having damaged the power line for the field, the company's operations will have to be suspended for a fortnight.

MINING NOTES.

In the Premier gold mine British Columbia, approximately 100 tons of ore of the most profitable nature is expected. The company has just declared another dividend of 15 per cent. payable at the end of September. This is the fourth dividend declared by the company since last December. After the dividend was put into operation, and the dividend distributed since then, \$2,500,000, representing a return to the shareholders of over 100 per cent. investment in about nine months. This mine is slated to be producing about \$200,000 worth of ore each month.

The demand in the new Matchless gold field in Northern Ontario, for power to permit the development of mining properties, is so strong that the Matchless Power Co. is already considering the additional two units to its power development at Indian Chutes. This would make available 6000 h.p.

The new mill on the Lake Shore mine will be designed to handle from 250 to 300 tons of ore per day. The object is to attain a production of about 5,000 per day. The new plant will probably be in operation towards the end of next summer. Although work so far has been confined to, or above, the 600 ft. level, and much lateral work has still to be done even there, it is estimated that \$6,000,000 worth of ore is in sight. Mineralisation is stated to be greater at the 600 ft. level than above it, and it is believed that the gold-bearing ore will be found to extend thousands of feet in depth.

The newly-discovered vein on the Crown Reserve Company's gold property in the Eastern Kirkland district is not stated to show a width of eight feet. The ore is rich in visible gold, and it is believed that the vein constitutes a really important strike.

On the Canadian Kirkland property the shaft is down to 300 ft. At this depth a station will be cut and lateral work will be carried out.

From January 1 to September 7 this year, receipts of ore at the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, totalled 287,448 tons, of which 270,238 tons came from the company's own mines. It is announced that the company's new 1,500-ton concentrator now being established at Kimberley, B.C., will be ready for operation early in 1923. This concentrator will handle all the ores from the famous Sullivan Mine, where the company is now producing between 1,000 and 1,200 tons of ore daily. The new concentrator will enable this output to be greatly increased, and there will also be more adequate provision for treatment at trail of the ores of the Rossland Camp.

Investigations into the treatment of complex copper ores may result, it is said, in renewed operations at the Mandy Mine in Northern Manitoba, which is a subsidiary of the Tonopah Mining Co. The mine closed down in 1921 because of the high cost of transportation of ore, which, after being hauled for 40 miles by horse-power and then 125 miles by boat, had to be raised 1,200 miles to the smelter at Trail, B.C. Development work is being continued at the Flin Flon mine, which is near the Mandy mine, and the establishment of a smelter is again being suggested.

In the West Shining Tree district the Tonopah Company has done considerable work on the Herrick property. The shaft is now down to about 240 feet, and is being carried deeper. Lateral work is to be carried out at 300 feet. At 350 feet diamond drilling revealed values of \$20.50 in a ten-foot vein width, at 500 feet \$12 across 12 feet, and at 800 feet a vein width of 22 feet was shown with average value of \$6. It is stated that the Tonopah Co. proposes to carry on exploration and development work for a full year before deciding whether the property justifies the expenditure necessary to make it a producing mine.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

NEW NAKAMUN COALS, GAS, AND PETROLEUM, LTD.

Interview with the President.

The announcement of the registration at Somerset House, London, on September 28, of this company, incorporated at Edmonton, Alberta, on February 10 last, directs attention to a Western enterprise which had an interesting but somewhat varied history.

The new company is in some respects similar to the Nakamun Asphalt and Oil Company, Ltd., which was formed in Alberta some years before the war, for the purpose of exploiting tar sand deposits and coal areas situated in the country north of Edmonton, and of investigating the oil-bearing possibilities of property which it controlled in the same great district. That company eventually perished. As *Canada* pointed out at that time, its shares were sold on a basis which could never have provided the company with adequate working capital. The company did a certain amount of work. It established an oil-boring plant and drilled to a depth of some 1,400 ft., which it is claimed showed oil indications, while some of its asphalt was used for a street-paving experiment in Edmonton, which as far as the substance was concerned proved, we believe, successful. But whether this speculative enterprise contained the seeds of success was never thoroughly tested.

Putting aside any question as to the methods of financing, it is obvious that the enterprise was before its time. In regard to oil exploration it was proposing to undertake with small capital a task which the Imperial Oil Company has lately tackled with its millions for investigation. The tar sands, though potentially attractive, were not at that time commercially utilisable, and its coal properties had no connection with commercial transportation facilities, although the C.N.R. Peace River branch was projected, but has never been completed. In other words, it was an ambitious project at the end of a "shoestring." If, when the oil boom broke out in Alberta in 1914, when for a time all and sundry were only anxious to get promoters to accept their money, this company—which, we gather, really intended development work—had had control of its treasury stock, adequate finances might have been secured, but that does not seem to have been the position. But, in any case, its inherent financial weakness crippled it, the war broke out, it failed to pay its lease rentals and war taxes, and finally it expired of sheer inanition; the shares, of which a considerable number had been sold to speculators in Great Britain, becoming so much waste paper.

The Old Company and the New.

Under these circumstances the promotion of a similar project under much the same name naturally excites curiosity, and a representative of *Canada* called on Mr. Geo. Westcott, the President and managing director, who is in England trying to finance the proposition, to make enquiries.

Mr. Westcott claims that the pioneer work done, and publicity propaganda carried on, by the old company was to a large extent responsible for drawing the attention of the public and the large oil interests to the possibility of oil in the Northern field, and there would appear to be some justification for whatever work the old company did. Mr. Westcott further claims it was with a view to securing to the shareholders of the old Nakamun Company some recompense for the moneys expended and that would otherwise have been lost to them, that he has got together the present company and laid before them the offer described below.

Mr. Westcott explains that the new company differs in several important essentials from the old one. It has acquired the old Nakamun oil well property, oil leases in the tar sand areas below Fort McKay, oil leases at Pouce Coupe, and oil and gas leases at White Mud Creek, but it does not primarily base its prospects of success on these. The directors apparently believe in the oil possibilities of the country, but are quite prepared to let the big concerns explore these. They are encouraged by the news that a commercial method for utilising the tar sands has been discovered, but they realise that the oil and tar sand features of the enterprise are highly speculative, would need much capital to develop, and, therefore, they put them in the background for the present, with the prospect of developing them by subsidiary companies later.

Valuable Coal Properties.

The most readily available asset of the new company appears to be an agreement under which it has secured control of coal lands, situated about three-quarters of a mile from Lovett Station, the terminus of a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the foothills west of Edmonton. This is not the coal property owned by the old Nakamun Company, but appears to be a much more available and commercial proposition. This coal is stated to be semi-bituminous, and it is claimed that there is a ready market available for it, both in the prairie Provinces and on the Pacific coast. In regard to the latter, it appears

to be a fact that Alberta coal can be economically placed on these markets by reason of the low cost at which it can be mined and placed upon railway cars. As in some of the existing collieries in these Alberta foothills, the coal seams, it is stated, can be exposed in the face of steep hill-sides and can be got out by horizontal drifting, thus avoiding the heavy cost of ordinary deep mining. It is claimed that this Alberta coal can be placed on the market in Manitoba and the Pacific coast at a total cost of \$8.15 per ton, and that as the wholesale price in those markets is \$10.15 per ton the company can earn substantial profits. The suggestion is that the New Nakamun Company shall earn profits from its coal property while holding its more speculative prospects as potential assets for the future. For the development of the coal property a branch line of railway a mile in length is essential, and it is claimed that this can be built, the property developed to a considerable producing stage, and markets organised by the use of about \$100,000 of capital.

The question arises at once, "Why is not this capital found locally, and why has it been thought advisable rather to raise it in Great Britain by inviting the shareholders in the former company to speculate afresh in the new venture?" To this Mr. Westcott replies that it is felt that the British shareholders who lost their money in the old concern should have an opportunity of sharing in the new venture on easy terms, and that though local capitalists would finance the enterprise this would involve handing over to them the control of the enterprise.

Purchase Price.

The new company is capitalised at \$2,000,000 in shares of \$1 each, of which 500,000 are non-cumulative 8 per cent. Participating Preference and 1,500,000 are Ordinary shares. For its properties the company is paying \$1,025,000, of which \$915,000 is to be paid in Common stock and the balance in cash, the latter being payable in instalments spread over the years from 1922 to 1930 inclusive. The list of agreements shows that, among other vendors, Mr. Westcott is to receive 250,000 Common shares and \$10,000 in cash. In regard to this, he explains that this represents the consideration for the tar sand property. This was acquired by Mr. Westcott before the new company's charter was obtained, and was held by him, acting in a trustee capacity, until it could be turned over to the company. Of the whole consideration, he states that the whole of the \$10,000 and 175,000 shares are to be paid to the original owners of the tar sand property, a German-Swiss syndicate. The bulk of the cash involved is payable in respect of the coal lease, the purchase price of which, \$300,000, is payable as to \$200,000 in Common stock, and as to \$100,000 in cash by instalments. In this regard the company has to pay \$4,500 in cash by January, 1923, and if it has its spur line in operation any time during 1923 it has the privilege of liquidating the balance of its cash payment by means of a royalty of 15 cents a ton upon its coal production, thus offering a prospect of defraying most of its capital cost out of earnings.

The British shareholders of the old, defunct Nakamun Company are being asked to exchange their old shares, plus 5d. a share in cash, for the same number of shares in the new venture, and meanwhile Preference shares are being offered at a dollar each to provide the company with working finances.

This, as briefly as possible, is the proposition as explained by the director who is in charge of the new company's operations in Great Britain, and in view of the numerous enquiries which we have received this outline of the project may be of interest to readers of *Canada*.

—* *—

P.G.E. NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

At a Liberal convention at Nelson the Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, announced that, in spite of the experts' reports, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway would not be abandoned, and that for one year more work would be carried on, to the end that the taxpayers' investment in the enterprise of \$40,000,000 should not be wholly lost.

"We have an obligation amounting to \$2,000,000 a year whether we abandon it or not," said Mr. Oliver. "Before we abandon it, let us examine that country in detail and study every resource it has. Let us put settlers on the land where such land offers average chances of making good. If by affording facilities for pulp mills, if by opening up timber, we can bridge the gap without increasing our debt, I say it is political sagacity to develop the line instead of abandoning it."

The line, it is proposed, will be completed to Fort George, and a curtailed service provided.

* *—

Under the will of the late Mr. R. B. Angus, the estate is left in trust to testator's children, after provision being made for several special legacies. A sum of \$10,000 is left for division amongst the domestic servants in Montreal and the superintendents at Senneville.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (23.8% 1922)

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RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (23.08% 1922)

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Head Office:
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FINAL CROP REPORT.

Among the Best in Quality and Quantity.

A final crop report received by the Bank of Montreal in London from the head office in Montreal states that in quality and quantity the crops generally are among the best in the history of Canada.

In the Prairie Provinces the Government estimate of the wheat yield is about 380 million bushels, mostly high-grade, this being an increase over last year of about 100 million bushels. The Government estimate of oats is 400 million bushels, against 338 million; and of barley, 55 million bushels, against 44 million bushels.

The reports from the other Provinces are as follows:—Ontario: Exceptional crops, practically all products above average. Quebec: All crops heavy. Maritime Provinces: Crops exceptionally good. British Columbia: Owing to unusually dry season yields generally below average.

—* *—

Arrangements have been made, in conjunction with the Oversea Settlement Office, for sending 100 miners from the Camborne and Redruth districts of Cornwall to the Hollinger Gold Mine, in Northern Ontario.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, has this week submitted to the Department of Overseas Settlement, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, proposals regarding assisted emigration to that Province, with special regard to the settlement and care of young people there.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Guarantee Fund Over a Million.

The guarantee fund for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924 has reached £1,166,000, and it is hoped that this amount will be doubled. The guarantee is not a cash payment, but a promise to accept responsibility to a stated amount. It is anticipated that the exhibition will yield a profit which will be divided among the British Government, the Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies.

The guarantee fund has been made up in sums ranging from £250 to £150,000, the latter being offered by the principal contractors, Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons. The British Government and the underwriters at Lloyds are guaranteeing £100,000 each. The Football Association has pledged itself for £10,000. The Dominions and the Colonies have booked upwards of 600,000 square feet of space. At the White City Exhibition in 1908 the Overseas Empire occupied only 110,000 square feet. Australia is devoting £250,000 to the project, and India will spend £167,000.

Major Belcher, of the Empire Exhibition Mission, on Monday interviewed the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario (as the Exchange Telegraph Company's Ottawa correspondent). He has assurances of the support of all other Provinces. The Federal Cabinet is to announce the extent of its participation this week.

The Duke of Devonshire has accepted the chairmanship of the Executive Council of the Exhibition, and Lord Morris has been appointed a Vice-President in his place.

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1817

Paid-up Capital \$27,250,000. Res. \$27,250,000. Undivided Profits \$579,675. Total Assets (April 29, 1922) \$653,869,071.

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QUEBEC. OPENINGS FOR INVESTORS.

PAPER orders placed with German firms in the past are now being largely executed by the Mills and Factories of Quebec. New Pulpwood Mills are urgently required.

IMPORTANT NEW INDUSTRIES have been started, and others have been greatly developed. The Steel Trade is booming.

CHEAP WATER POWER is abundant.

Annual Value of Dairy Produce	\$51,022,540
Annual Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup	\$7,500,000
Annual Production of Tobacco	16,770,000 lb.
Annual Value	\$7,200,000

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CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

Several games of the "friendly" order have been played during the past three weeks, opponents including the National Bank of India, Société Générale, Liverpool Victoria, and Ongar Grammar School. The Banks' team has in each game been experimental, with the object of getting the players fit and "trying out" the new blood.

The season's programme opened in earnest on Saturday last with the second round of the A.F.A. Junior Cup, the club meeting the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Reserves on the latter's ground. It was realised that the team had to encounter one of the best sides in the competition, and, while success could hardly be anticipated, it was understood that the County Bank's amazing thirteen-goal victory over their first-round victims was not to be repeated. Among those present on the fine Norbury ground were Mrs. Palatini, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Green. The Canadian team was: Harris (Montreal); Donoghue and Stainton (Commerce); Mansfield (Montreal), Palatini (Royal), and McCulloch (Nova Scotia); Stott and Shapley (Captain) (Commerce), Elder (Nova Scotia), Williams and Haggood (Montreal).

The game opened sensationally with a fast raid by the Banks' forwards, who were within an ace of scoring. The County Bank retaliated with heavy and continuous pressure, which was sustained throughout the first half, being varied by an occasional breakaway by the Canadian forwards. Play resolved itself into a fierce struggle between combination and speed, the home team demonstrating their knowledge of one another's play in the accurate transfer of the ball from man to man, and in their skilful exploitation of that "tenet" of Corinthian faith, the through pass. Midway through the first



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half one of their sustained attacks culminated in a goal which, on the run of the play, was well deserved. Hard tackling by the halves and backs kept the home forwards in check subsequently, the trend of the play giving cause for hope that the second half would prove favourable to the Canadians.

Combination and practice together, however, told their inevitable tale, and the home team soon scored two further goals. Throughout the game their halves played a dominant part, nearly always meeting the frequent goal kicks with their heads and putting their wings on the move. Their right-winger, making the most of his fine pace and weight, bored inwards to score a fourth goal, and was instrumental in the scoring of the fifth and last. Although beaten by five clear goals, the Banks were never overrun, and put up a hard fight to the last minute. The County Bank, with their infinitely larger playing membership, were a very big proposition to tackle, and it reflects credit on the Canadians that they were able to keep them on top-gear throughout the game. The forwards had few openings against a sound defence, the halves having their hands so full in holding the fast, clever opposing forwards that they had to concentrate on defence. They and the backs worked very hard, and Harris effected many a good clearance.

The Reserve XI, lost by the odd goal of five to the Vulcan Football Club after a hard game at Harlesden, Brewster and an opposing back scoring the goals.

To-day the first team plays the Motor Union A.C. at Elmer's End, and the second team Thornlaw, at Norbury.

* * * — MAPLE LEAF.

The Canadian Government is being asked by the British Postmaster-General to erect a large wireless station as part of the Empire "wireless" chain.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Grand Trunk Branch Lines. The elation caused by a cable from Ottawa the other day to the effect that the Canadian National Railways would make interest payments on Grand Trunk Pacific bonds was unfortunately premature. Whilst the reduction in the working ratio of the Grand Trunk Railway (recently referred to in *Canada*) undoubtedly encourages more optimistic views as to the prospects of the bonds of the subsidiary system, the message cabled, of course, related only to the 4 per cent. bonds of the Grand Trunk Branch Lines Company, guaranteed by Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have never been in default. The transfer of the interest liability—which is what is apparently meant by the somewhat ambiguous cable referred to—whilst in effect making the bonds Canadian Government securities, instead of Provincial Government guaranteed issues, has, of course, no bearing on the status or position of the bond issues of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company proper, interest on which has now been in default for more than three and a half years. Whilst rumours have lately been current foreshadowing an early payment on account of these arrears, as high as 10 per cent. being mentioned, these should be accepted with all reserve. It cannot be too clearly understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company's own debentures rank after the prior charges of the Grand Trunk Railway, by whom they were originally guaranteed. Any material improvement in the position of the parent organisation must naturally react favourably on the market for the Pacific Company's Debentures. That hopes of better times for the unfortunate bondholders have been engendered by recent developments is proved by the substantial recovery in the past few weeks in the quotation for the bonds.

Canadian Bond Market More Confident.

After having been in hesitant mood pending the progress of the latest European crisis the Canadian bond market has developed greater confidence, with the result that several new bond offerings which had been held in subjection by the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Near East problem have been consummated. According to our latest mail advices Town of Port Dover bonds embracing two blocks, one of \$65,000 for waterworks purposes and the other of \$24,000 for sewers, both bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. and repayable in thirty instalments, have been disposed of at 97.34 per cent., equal to a cost basis of 5.75 per cent. An issue of \$110,000 5½ per cent. bonds went at 98.69 per cent., the cost to the borrowers in this case working out at 5.65 per cent. Several other small issues have also been successfully placed, including Town of Thorold 6 per cent. bonds at 100.66 (cost price 5.90 per cent.), County of Renfrew 5½ per cent. bonds, 98.813 (cost basis 5.75 per cent.), and Town of Dryden 6 per cent. bonds, unconditionally guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, 103.07 (cost basis 5.72 per cent.).

First of the Flour Milling Reports.

British investors have always displayed a keen interest in Canada's flour milling companies, and the first of the 1921-22 annual statements of the three big concerns engaged in this industry, that of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, may be said, in the words of a prominent Canadian financial authority, "to have justified in a considerable measure the confidence which . . . investors generally have reposed in the securities of this group of industries." Despite a period "characterised by general business depression and distressing economic conditions in overseas countries which form the export market for Canadian millers," the net profits are less than \$50,000 under those of 1920-21, and less than \$40,000 below those of 1919-20. The statement presented to the stockholders showed total profits of \$713,087, comparing with \$762,073 in the preceding year and \$732,232 in 1920, whilst after allowing for all charges and dividends on Preferred and Common stocks, there remained a surplus of over \$15,000, bringing up the total surplus carried forward to about \$1,278,455. It is stated that the cash position of the company is the best for many years, if not in the history of this prosperous undertaking. The results achieved are equivalent to approximately 15.8 per cent. on the Common shares. The strong financial position of the company is revealed in the fact that current assets exceed liabilities of a similar character by \$3,928,939. Indeed, as is pointed out by a local commentator, "the position in this respect is even more liquid than the year previous in that investments have been reduced by about \$1,000,000, while cash on hand and in the banks is up by slightly more than that amount." In all the circumstances, a very healthy statement, and one reflecting credit on all connected with the conduct of the affairs of this important Canadian industrial undertaking during a very trying period in the history of the Dominion.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The annual statement of the Montreal Tramway Company shows that though for the year to June 30 last gross earnings slightly decreased, net earnings increased, the operating expense ratio decreasing from 75.93 per cent. of gross earnings in 1921, to 71.64 per cent. for last year. The statement of the company shows gross revenue of \$2,441,478. After deducting fixed charges amounting to \$1,017,475, net income amounted to \$529,003. After the payment of 10 per cent. dividends, the surplus from the year amounted to \$126,571, making, with the balance brought forward, a total surplus of \$1,042,281. From this the dividends in arrear, amounting to 5 per cent., were paid off, leaving a surplus of \$844,393 at credit of profit and loss account. At the annual meeting the president, Mr. E. A. Robert, spoke optimistically of the position and prospects of the company. He expected the position of the company would improve from year to year: it had operated successfully under its contract with the city, and while passenger traffic of late had declined, he anticipated appreciable improvement from now onward. In regard to new financing, which would be necessary for extensions and improvements, Mr. Robert pointed out that the considerable decrease in the price of money of late would facilitate the carrying out of these by the company.

Those remarks are now quickly followed by the announcement that Green-shields and Co. have secured a new issue of \$500,000 Montreal Tramways Company 5 per cent. Perpetual Mortgage Debentures, and will offer them at the current market price of the outstanding bonds of the authorised issue of these bonds of which the new \$500,000 are a part. The authorised issue is \$75,000,000, of which, including this new lot, there is now outstanding \$17,650,000. The current market price for the bonds has recently been around 80, thus affording what in view of the standing of the company must be regarded as the high yield of well over 6 per cent. In this regard it is pointed out that sufficient revenue to pay interest on these Debentures is assured to the company by a contract between the city of Montreal and the company, ratified by the legislature of the Province of Quebec, which provides for adjustment of the tariffs of fares to provide such revenue.

Elsewhere in Canada the Dominion Textile Company notifies holders of its Series "B" 7 per cent. Gold Bonds that it is intended to retire this issue on March 31 next. In this connection it is interesting to note that it is considered likely in Montreal that the Dominion Textile Company may offer for sale an issue of \$1,000,000 of new bonds before long, doubtless with a view to replacing part of the issue to be retired, of which there is now outstanding \$1,162,000. No doubt there would be a ready market for such an issue; Dominion textile stocks now enjoy a deservedly high reputation in Canada; the Common stock, which is on a 12 per cent. per annum dividend basis, has lately been selling in Montreal around 180, and the 7 per cent. Preferred stock at around 108.

B.C. APPLES AT IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

At the Imperial Fruit Show, which opens at the Crystal Palace next Friday, British Columbia will be strongly represented by an exhibit sent from the Creston Valley orchards by the Creston Fruit Growers' Union, Ltd. The 220 boxes of apples now en route comprise the following varieties: Winter Banana, Cox Orange Pippin, Snow, McIntosh Red, Jonathan, Delicious, Northwest Greening, Spitzenberg, Blenheim Orange, and Ribston Pippin.

Mr. H. B. Downs, who is leaving Creston to reside permanently in England, has already arrived in London, and will look after the staging of all the fruit at the show, and he will have the assistance of Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General for British Columbia, and his staff, as well as a special representative whom the B.C. Government will have in London to see that the Province's fruit is well looked after in every detail.

In 1921, it will be recalled, Creston Valley growers carried off both first and second for Cox Orange in the Overseas section of the big fair, as well as capturing seconds on both Snow and McIntosh Red, whilst Mr. Robert Stark's 20 boxes of Cox were adjudged the second best in the competition open to the whole British Empire. Wealthys were the only variety in which Creston Valley exhibitors failed to gain a prize.

The British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd., of Kamloops, and the Occidental Fruit Company, of Kelowna, are also expected to have fine exhibits at the show.

According to Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, the Dominion Fruit Trade Commissioner, the total exhibits from Canada are expected to be 872 boxes, made up as follows: British Columbia, 212; Ontario, 260; Nova Scotia, 332; Quebec, 50.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the inquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

CRUIOS.—Sir Henry Thornton was naturalised as a British subject in March, 1919.

J. S. T.—The composition of the Manitoba Legislature is now: United Farmers and Progressives, 28; Liberals, 9; Conservatives, 7; Labour, 6; Independents, 5—total, 55.

J. P. T.—We can say no more at present than that the situation is an interesting one. Whilst results so far achieved hardly seem to justify the more optimistic expectations, the position certainly seems promising.

T. D.—We think you will do well to hold on to both the investments. Both yield well over 6 per cent. per annum, and the position of the companies concerned is such that the securities are likely to improve in value in course of time.

C. L.—We think well of the proposition for anyone who wishes and is suitable to enter upon that kind of career. The advice, to look into matters on the spot and make sure that the location and the conditions in the locality are suitable, is obviously sound. The price does not seem unduly high in comparison with those asked for property in similar districts.

EASTERN.—If you were resident on the spot and closely in touch with local conditions you could, doubtless, employ money very remuneratively in the manner suggested; but as you, under the circumstances of the case, would have no chance of watching the position or the conduct of the business, there are obvious disadvantages which would render such loans inadvisable.

D. F.—No doubt seems to be entertained as to the company's ability to continue the payment of dividends at the present rate. As the financial statement for the year last completed is not yet available, and as little other information is issued by the company, it is impossible to form an accurate opinion as to its position, but people usually well informed in regard to it, advise us that the company is understood to have held its own fairly well, and that its business should be favourably affected by the improvement in domestic conditions this year.

P.R.—Canada and the United States are divided by a boundary-line which runs (from east to west) as follows: From the Bay of Fundy west along an irregular line partly formed by rivers and watersheds and separating Canada and the State of Maine; then along a line which nearly corresponds with latitude 45 to Cornwall on the St. Lawrence River. From there the line runs up the St. Lawrence, and to and through Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior and their connecting rivers; and from the north-western side of Lake Superior (at the mouth of Pigeon River) through a chain of little rivers and lakes to the Lake of the Woods. The line then follows latitude 49 to the Pacific Ocean. In the west an irregular line a few miles inland gives the northern part of the

Pacific coast to the United States—the line running along Alaska's "pan-handle" as far as Mount St. Elias, and then following meridian 141 to the Arctic Ocean.

—* *

Investment Corporation of Canada.—Notice is given that the Preference stock transfer books will be closed from October 17 to 31, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Preference Stock Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st OCTOBER, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART,
Secretary.

4, Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.

Notice is hereby given that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share has been DECLARED on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1922, PAYABLE October 2nd, 1922, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of September, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. R. RITCHIE.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, August 10th, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF BOND REDEMPTION.

The holders of Series "B" Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, secured by Trust Deed in favour of The Royal Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 18th day of March, 1905, are hereby notified that said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, elects to pay and redeem on the 31st day of March next (1923) all the bonds of the said Series "B" secured by the said Trust Deed, and now outstanding, by paying to the Trustee for the said bondholders the capital amount of the said bonds at par and accrued interest to said date. And the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, hereby declares all such bonds (Series "B") to become and be due and payable on the said 31st day of March, 1923, and that said bonds will, after the said date, draw no interest and will cease to be entitled to the benefits of the said Trust Deed and that the lien thereof will be released.

Bonds and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of the Royal Trust Company, in the City of Montreal, Canada.

Montreal, 28th September, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. WEBB,
Secretary.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA" No. 876. Oct. 21, 1922

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

NURSE COMPANION FOR PASSAGE.

GENTLEMAN, Norland Nurse, going to Canada, November 10th, Montclare, will give services, children or companion, in return for passage or part.—"E.", The Grammar School, Lutterworth.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

£10,000 to £15,000 in sums of £1,000 upwards, required to diamond drill and block are upon very extensive and valuable mineral deposits in Northern Manitoba, Canada. Extremely large profits will probably be returned to investors.

Favourably mentioned in Manitoba Government reports, and the fullest investigation is courted. For full particulars apply:—Reginald Beck, 23 Greenstead Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.

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ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with a frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, Canada, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of CANADA, where this paper circulates, but also among the members of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CLEPAT, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 108 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpark. Toronto. Code, Western Union and Bell's.
Maurice Crabtree, James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Alcon", Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

OLDS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. England. T.A. "Ort. Widnes".

The launching ceremony of the new Cunard liner *Francham*, which is being built by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank, will be performed by Lady Royden, wife of Sir Thomas Royden, M.P., chairman of the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., to-day (Saturday).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THOSE whose INCOME IS TOO SMALL for England will find near Kamloops, B.C., the "old country" province of Canada, congenial surroundings and cheap living where moderately hard work will increase their means. Apply The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, or Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:-

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Blackney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

R. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanjing Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Canadian.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidlakaak 20, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Road (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Canadian.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Canadian.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commission for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleipning, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantramco.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantramco.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantramco.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Cantramco.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeid, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 21.—*Tunisian*.

Friday, November 3.—*Montcalm*.

Friday, November 10.—*Montclare*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Friday, October 20.—*Empress of Britain*.

Thursday, October 26.—*Melita*.

Thursday, November 2.—*Empress of France*.

Thursday, November 9.—*Minnedosa*.

Thursday, November 16.—*Empress of Britain*.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, November 3.—*Metagama*.

*Three-class steamer to Quebec only.

† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, November 2.—*Empress of Russia*.

Thursday, November 16.—*Empress of Australia*.

Thursday, November 30.—*Empress of Asia*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: November 24, *Niagara*; December 22, *Makura*; January 26, *Niagara*.

The first winter sailings to St. John direct, instead of to Quebec or Montreal, will be the *Tunisian* from Liverpool, November 17, *Metagama* from Glasgow, December 1, and the *Melita* from Southampton, November 25.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 21.—*Andania*.

Thursday, November 9.—*Ausonia*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Saturday, November 25.—*Tyrrenia*.

Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia*.

Thursday, November 28.—*Andania*.

The Cunard Line will commence its regular winter service to Halifax and Boston, instead of to Quebec and Montreal, with the departure of the *Andania* from Liverpool on November 22. Some of the Southampton to New York steamers of the Cunard Line will make Halifax a winter point of call out and home.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, November 2.—*Antonia*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, October 21.—*Caronia*.

Saturday, October 28.—*Mauretania*.

Saturday, November 4.—*Aquitania*.

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, October 26.—*Carmania*.

Thursday, November 2.—*Samaria*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 21.—*Megantic*.

Saturday, November 4.—*Canada*.

The White Star-Dominion Line will commence its regular winter service to Halifax and Portland, instead of to Quebec and Montreal, with the departure of the *Regina* from Liverpool on November 18, followed by the *Megantic*, November 25, and the *Canada*, December 2. Commencing with their departure from Southampton on November 11 and December 2 respectively, the White Star steamers *Canopic* and *Pittsburg* will call at Halifax en route to New York.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, October 26.—*Manchester Hero*.

Thursday, November 2.—*Manchester Brigade*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Melita* October 19, *Victorian* October 21, *Canopic* October 22, *Antonia* and *Albania* October 30. Letters only are due via New York by the *Berengia*, *Carmania*, and *Olympic* October 20, *Adriatic* October 22, *Homer*, October 23.

—*—*—

Fifteen crossings of the Atlantic in six months, each at an average speed of 22.25 knots, is the record of the Cunard liner *Aquitania*.

Passenger and Forwarding AGENTS.

For information in regard to steamship and railway fares to any British Dominion, application may be made to any of the following British Passenger Agents:-

BRISTOL—Mark Whitwill and Son, Grove Avenue, Queen Square.

BUXTON—Miss Marian Bates, 63 London Road.

DERBY—G. and A. Pegg, 23 Green Lane.

RUDDERSFIELD—S. G. Butterworth, 4 Railway Street.

LEEDS—A. B. Robinson, 61 Woodhouse Lane.

LEICESTER—Dugald Michael, Australian House, 17 Highfield Street.

LONDON—J. Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, S.W.

Pitt and Scott, Ltd., 25 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES—J. J. Stout, 1 Silver Street.

SCOTTISH-CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. James Cuthbertson, of Glasgow, who has been visiting Canada as a delegate from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce with a view to discovering new fields for Scottish manufactures and capital, says Scottish manufacturers are realising that there is a growing market in Canada if only contact can be established.

"Years ago," says Mr. Cuthbertson, "during the real estate boom days, a great deal of suspicion developed towards Canadian investments in consequence of many people having been misled by unscrupulous promoters. That feeling is dead."

"Much is expected by the Old Country business men from the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London in 1924, and already plans are maturing for the organisation of inter-Empire trade in a way it has never been done before."

—*—*—

Twelve hundred conductors, trainmen, and yardmen of the Grand Trunk Railway who took part in the strike of 1910 have had their pension and seniority rights restored.

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Guthrie & Co.), Chairman.

Rt. Hon. Lord Cable (Bird & Co.),

Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Win-

gate & Johnston, Ltd.),

Robt. Mason, Home Fire Supt.

E. P. Squires, Underwriter.

W. A. Miles, Manager.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. O. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 3350).
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBEID SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219).

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 206).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 299).

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 4425).

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302).

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND-
LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.
Adams, Dr. W. M. and Mrs., Toronto.—29 Hampstead Hill Gardens.

B.
Brown, Belle, Toronto.—Whitehall Hotel, 4 Montague Street.

C.
Carling-Kelly, J., Toronto.—67 Pall Mall.
Clapp, W., Mainwaring, St. John's, New-
foundland.—c/o High Commissioner for New-
foundland.

Cleman, S., Toronto.—Guy's Hospital.
Crofts, W. N., Montreal.—Imperial Hotel.

D.
Dixon, Rev. Canon H. C. and Mrs., Toronto.—
23 Torrington Square, W.C.

F.
Fisher, Elizabeth, Toronto.—Whitehall
Hotel, 4 Montague Street.

Floyd, L. F., St. John.—c/o High Com-
missioner for Canada.

Fordon, I. R., Niagara Falls.—Savoy Hotel.

G.
Gillespie, Mrs. A. and Miss B., Toronto.—
Dysart Hotel, Cavendish Square.
Greer, Samuel, Vancouver.—Merton Hotel,
Russell Square.

J.
Jeffs, Mrs. W. H. M., Toronto.—Whitehall
Hotel, 4 Montague Street.
Jones, Miss E. Allison, St. John.—59 Princes
Square, W.2.

L.
Lacroix, Cyrille, Quebec.—Grand Hotel.
Le Messurier, H., St. John's, Newfoundland.
—Stratford Club.
Loranger, Sebastian, Three Rivers.—Queen's
Hotel.

MacMc.
McLaughlin, Mrs. R. S. and Mildred,
Oshawa.—Berkely Hotel.
McFadyen, Mrs. G. M. and Chas. H., Win-
nipeg.—Hotel Cecil.

M.
Morris, Ethel L., Toronto.—Ingram House,
Stockwell Road.
Murray, S. G., St. John.—c/o High Com-
missioner for Canada.

N.
Nordheimer, Miss A., Toronto.—69 Grosvenor
Street, W.

O.
Osborne, Henry and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hotel
Stafford.

P.
Perkins, E. C., Ottawa.—Regent Palace
Hotel.
Pitman, Mrs. J. D., Esquimaux.—"Tanjore,"
Kingston-on-Thames.

R.
Ren, A. E. and Mrs., Toronto.—Carlton
Hotel.
Robertson, Miss A. M., Calgary.—124 Bel-
grave Road, Westminster.
Rogers, Mrs. Arthur, M.P.P., Winnipeg.—
Carlton Hotel.

S.
Schultz, Otto and Mrs., Winnipeg.—c/o High
Commissioner for Canada.
Shepherd, Mrs. Ernest G., Montreal.—c/o
High Commissioner for Canada.
Speath, P. A. T., M.B., Toronto.—Hotel
Gwalia.
Spence, Harold C. E., Halifax.—British
Empire Club.

T.
Turnbull, Dr. Thomas and Mrs., Winnipeg.
—Hotel Cecil.

V.
Vineberg, S. Ross, Montreal.—Savoy Hotel.

W.
Wood, Col. William, Quebec.—22 Jermyn
Street, S.W.1.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,

4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

CANADIAN EXHIBITS AT DAIRY
SHOW.

In addition to the extensive exhibits made at the Dairy Show at the Agricultural Hall, London, this week by the Ontario Govern-
ment, the Province of Quebec is also exhibit-
ing cheese and butter, and honey, maple
sugar, and maple syrup. The former
exhibits are in charge of Mr. George Cazez,
instructor of the Incorporated Society of
Cheese and Butter Makers of Quebec, and
the latter in charge of Mr. Cyrille Lacroix,
of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

Among the prizes awarded, in the Colonial
Honey section, the silver medal for three
vessels of extracted honey has been awarded
to H. G. Sibbald, Toronto; the bronze medal
to the Quebec Government; and the third
prize to H. D. McIntyre, Durham, Ont.

In the Colonial Bacon section (four sides)
Gunns, Ltd., West Toronto, have received
the second prize.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great
Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING
CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and
Cutlery Specialists.
78 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TO CANADA VIA BELFAST.

A new Canadian passenger service is an-
nounced by the White Star-Dominion Line.
Hitherto its steamers have sailed direct to
Canada from Liverpool, but, commencing
next spring, a fortnightly call will be made
at Belfast on the westbound voyage, thus
affording ready facilities for passengers from
Ireland to proceed to Canada. The liners
which will maintain this added service are
the *Regina* and *Doric*—the latter is com-
pleting—which are amongst the largest and
fastest steamers of their class in the trade,
each being 16,500 tons.

—* *—

POSTAL RATES.

At a recent meeting of the council of the
Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London
the following resolution was presented by
the Transportation, Post, and Telegraph
Committee and carried unanimously:—

"The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in
London, having many evidences of the ham-
pering effect upon Anglo-Canadian relations
of the present postal charges, would repre-
sent most strongly to the British Government
the desirability of the earliest possible re-
turn to the penny-letter rate to Canada and a
revision downward of the postal charges
upon newspapers, periodicals, and parcels.
The Chamber would most respectfully sug-
gest that in this way the postal revenue may
be increased and the intimacy between the
two countries be most effectively increased."

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round
London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.
COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
DRURY LANE.—"Decameron Nights."
DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The
Broken Wing."
EVERYMAN, Heath Street, Hampstead.—
"Mary Stuart."
GAIETY, Strand.—"The Last Waltz" (José
Collins).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"The
Return" (Marie Lohr).
HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of
Suez."

LYCEUM, Strand.—"Old Bill, M.P."
MARKETPLACE THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Lang-
ham Place.

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street.—"The
Co-Optimists."
QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Blue-
beard's Eighth Wife" (Madge Titheridge,
Norman McKinnel).

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington.—
"Elijah," by Royal Choral Society.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—
The Royal Carl Rosa Opera Co.
ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat."
ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross
Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join
the Ladies?"

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear
Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War
Exhibition.

GIEVES ART GALLERY, 22 Old Bond Street.—
Paintings of "Sunny Tangier," by Gordon
Coutts.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker
Street.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF GREAT
BRITAIN, 35 Russell Square.—Annual Ex-
hibition (till October 28).

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada
informed as to the trend of thought in the
leading British periodicals, the chief features
in the current issues are dealt with each
month in this column.

The *Connoisseur* opens with comments by
the Editor on "Artist and Public," in
which he instances the slight patronage
accorded by the people "to those advanced
and erratic painters whose pictures are
gradually converting the most modern
section of the Tate Gallery into a freak
museum." The work and career of
Nathaniel Dance are the subject of a pro-
fusely illustrated article by Lady Victoria
Manners. The small collector is catered for
by P. J. Cropper, writing on "Antique
Decanter Labels"; and Henry Russell
Way, on "Searching for Pocket Sundials."
Fresh information on the history of
Chelsea porcelain is contributed by Bellamy
Gardner.

Political articles contributed to the *English
Review*, by Austin Harrison, are "By the
Ionian Sea," and "A Few Brutal
Truths" (on the Reparations question). Sir
Edwin Lutyns writes on "London's Uni-
versity Site"; H. G. Wells, on "The
Mystery of the Perennial Square"; and
"Horus" on the first of "Five Model
Men" (the Editor of the *Times*); while in
the poetry section is a contribution from
G. K. Chesterton. The "Theatre-craft"
section includes articles on "The Marlowe
Dramatic Society" and "The Theatre in
Soviet Russia."

—* *—

Conditions in Cuba are reviewed in the
Royal Bank of Canada's monthly Commer-
cial Letter.

Messrs. F. X. Baumert and Co., of Ant-
werp, N.Y., have concluded negotiations for
the establishment of a large milk plant at
Huntingdon, P.Q.

CANADA'S GOLDEN HARVEST IS NOW BEING REAPED.



WHEAT CROP ALONE APPROACHES
400,000,000
BUSHELS.

Sufficient to give White Bread to all the Inhabitants of the
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Oats will Yield 500,000,000 Bushels.

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For full information and free literature apply to:—

**SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA,
1 Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1,**

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48 Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107 Hope Street, Glasgow; 116 Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; 44 Dawson Street, Dublin; 54 Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310 High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

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For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fjords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

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ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT



Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1 Lime Street, London, E.C.3.

CANADA'S OWN EXPORT JOURNAL

The Canadian Export Pioneer goes round the World's Markets Twelve Times a Year Spreading Information of Canada's Industrial Progress and the goods she can supply Gleaning knowledge of Market Conditions for the Guidance of Canadian Exporters Gathering Enquiries from buyers for the benefit of its Subscribers in the Dominion.

It has brought many thousands of Overseas Importers into touch with Canada, and is constantly recruiting new Subscribers in all the principal markets.

It deals with Buyers' Enquiries thoroughly, without any charge.

In its knowledge of the World's Buyers who are interested in trade with Canada it has no Rival.

It supports its advertisers generously by notices in its news columns.

As a source of information, it commands the attention of all classes of exporters in Canada.

Subscription rate, including postage to any address, 10/- (\$2.50) per annum, payable in advance. Specimen copy 1/-

Advertisement terms on application to the Manager:

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INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or \$9.21/6 or \$5.20	10/9 or \$2.60	
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

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Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue for 64 weeks, for which I remit £

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Address _____